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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after April 5th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous  
Time Tables cancelled.)

### UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.10	11.15	12.31	3.20	4.30	5.40	7.35								
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	6.49			9.25	10.05	10.15	11.20	12.36	3.29	4.39	5.49	7.44								
Shatin Dep.	7.01			9.35	10.30	10.40	11.35	12.51	3.40	4.50	6.00	7.55								
Taipei Dep.	7.15			9.53	10.33	10.43	11.48	13.04	3.53	5.03	6.13	8.08								
Market Dep.	7.30			10.08	10.48	10.58	12.03	13.19	4.08	5.18	6.28	8.23								
Fanning Dep.	7.50			10.10	10.50	11.00	12.05	13.21	4.10	5.20	6.30	8.25								
Shuang Dep.	7.55			10.15	10.55	11.05	12.10	13.26	4.15	5.25	6.35	8.30								
Shun Dep.	8.05			10.20	11.00	11.10	12.15	13.31	4.20	5.30	6.40	8.35								
Canton Arr.	12.05			5.45																

### DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.
Canton Dep.				8.10									3.25							
Shuang Dep.				8.17									3.32							
Fanning Dep.				8.25									3.40							
Market Dep.				8.33									3.48							
Taipei Dep.				8.41									3.56							
Shatin Dep.				8.49									4.04							
Yau Ma Tei Dep.				8.57									4.12							
Kowloon Arr.				9.05									4.20							

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## PREVALENCE OF CRIME IN AMERICA.

### AMAZING NUMBER OF HOMICIDE CASES.

PRESIDENT HOOVER AND "MAJOR NATIONAL ISSUE."

### PROHIBITION PROVES NO PREVENTATIVE.

New York.—Crime in the United States, which President Hoover describes as the "dominant issue before the American people," has increased steadily in the past decade, resulting in a state of lawlessness which, according to statisticians, surpasses that of all other civilized countries. Investigation of the best available data reveals that 10,000 homicides were committed in the United States in 1927, substantiating the President's assertion that "more than 9,000 human beings are being lawlessly killed every year in the United States. Little more than half as many arrests follow. Less than one-sixth of those arrested receive punishment."

Despite the high rate of murder and other crime, it is generally said that there is no special crime wave this year, nor last year; the increase in criminality has been more like a tide but the simile is not a good one because so far there has been no ebb of lawlessness, students of the situation say.

#### Many Homicides.

Unofficial statistics compiled for 122 cities with an aggregate population of 35,000,000 show an average homicide rate of 10.1 for every 100,000 in 1927 compared with 10.8 in 1926. This fractional decrease, together with other dependable data, indicates that the homicide rate has apparently become stationary at the highest level in American history.

It has been generally known that crime has increased tremendously but it remained for President Hoover to earmark the problem as a major national issue. His inaugural speech and the address of April 22, 1929, in New York City, emphatically stressed the need of better law enforcement. Comprehensive national statistics are not available but semi-official surveys have been made which provide a dependable index and justify the presidential statement that "twenty times as many people in proportion to population are killed in the United States as in all Great Britain."

The Census Bureau's estimates of homicides for 1927 showed an average of 57 per million of population. For the same year, official estimations placed Great Britain's rate (including Wales) at fifteen per million.

#### Second Best.

Italy was ranked second to the United States with 45 homicides per million in 1924 when Germany was accredited with the best record; only 9.3 per million. Spain's rate was 28 per million and Canada's rate was 15 per million. Experts point out that these figures cannot be taken as exact indices but merely as an indication for an international comparison.

These figures show, however, that homicides have been on the downward trend in England and Wales and Italy, while the increase has been fractional but steady in the United States.

President Hoover's speech called attention to the disrespect for property which apparently has far exceeded the disrespect for human life. Crimes of violence, especially holdups and payroll robberies which are frequent in all large cities, have increased tremendously, according to unofficial statistics.

#### Bank "Hold-ups."

The American Bankers' Association reported 292 bank holdups in 1928, compared with a total of 133 in 1921 and since 1921 the trend has been upward with only a few exceptions as follows:—145 in 1922; 129 in 1923; 230 in 1924; 223 in 1925; 210 in 1926; 227 in 1927.

Burglaries have increased gradually, from 111 per million in 1921 to 134 in 1926. President Hoover said: "Even in such premeditated crimes as embezzlement and forgery our record stands no comparison with stable nations. No part of the country, rural or urban is immune. Life and property are relatively more unsafe than in any other civilized country in the world."

The records for the conviction of male prisoners for embezzlement, fraud, possession of stolen property and larceny, showed that 215 had been sentenced to fines and jail terms or both during 1926. For the same crimes 148 per million were convicted in 1925.

One of the greatest increases was noted in the census reports for 1926, showing a countrywide average of 61 males convicted in every million for violation of the liquor laws, compared to 45 per million in 1925 and six per million in 1910.

#### Slight Decreases.

In several classes of crime, slight decreases have been observed, especially in business criminality while certain types of holdup, such as robbing trains and small banks has decreased but has been offset by increases in other classes of holdups.

The three major cities, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, continue to furnish the most spectacular offerings of violence and brutality but many smaller cities have a much higher murder rate, notably Memphis, Tennessee.

Estimates made by Doctor Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician for the Prudential Insurance Company, showed that Memphis usually heads the list of all cities in the United States. In 1928 its murder rate was 603 per million; 630 in 1927; and 678 in 1926.

Doctor Hoffman's survey of one hundred and twenty-two cities with an aggregate population of 35,000,000 revealed a homicide rate in 1927 of 10.4 as compared with 10.8 in the preceding year. This was regarded as an indication that "our condition seems to have reached a stationary condition and one of the highest points in our history."

#### Not a Good Omen.

The stationary condition, however, was not necessarily a good omen for cannot be construed as an indication of improvement in the general situation. Doctor Hoffman emphasizes that fact that "we have experienced some of the worst types of murder on record in the annals of crime," during 1927.

"Crimes are becoming more atrocious and more difficult of detection," Doctor Hoffman said in a recent article. "Regardless of Baume's laws, increased police activity, national and local crimes commissions and an increase in the number of death sentences, the homicide record of American cities remains the outstanding indictment of American civilization."

The daily newspapers in every city remain the true barometer of crime and through the medium of the Press, the public has been kept aware of the more startling murders, organized holdups which occur with amazing frequency. Despite the enormous publicity given to crime—very little if any ever escapes the newspapers—President Hoover's speech in New York City caused widespread editorial reaction.

"What we are facing to-day is something far larger and more fundamental—the possibility that respect for law as law is fading from the sensibilities of our people," Hoover said.

President Hoover described crime as "a dominant problem." It was perhaps the first time that any president ever concerned himself so directly with crime as a national issue and its effect upon the populace has been far-reaching. In his inaugural address, the President indicated very clearly how he feels about the disregard of the law. Approximately one-fifth of inaugural address was devoted to the consideration of crime while his succeeding speech was entirely devoted to the subject.

One of the most interesting and hitherto unaccountable developments in American crime has been the elimination of the old type of criminal, "the yegg" and middle-aged badmen who have virtually disappeared and been replaced by young men whose inventiveness is exceeded only by their lack of fear.

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## Diary of Coming Events.

<p><b>To-day.</b> (July 12.) Christian Fellowship Meeting. Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m. Extraordinary Meeting: "H.K. Iron Mining Co. Ltd. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co. Board Room, 12.30 p.m. H.K. Football Association Meeting. French Bank Building, 5.30 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "The Foreign Legion." World Theatre: "Ramona." Star Theatre: "Square Crooks." Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. Tides:—High: 2.39 a.m. and 1.23 p.m.; Low: 9.29 a.m. and 8.29 p.m. European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Hakone Maru). <b>Saturday.</b> (July 13.) Extraordinary General Meeting Association of Subscribers of Kowloon Long Building Scheme, 35, Kowloon Tong, 3 p.m.</p>	<p>Lawn Bowls:—Div. I: Civil Service v. Kowloon Bowling Green, Police v. Craigengower, Kowloon Dock v. Recreation, Kowloon C.C. v. Tai Koo. Div. II: Craigengower v. Civil Service, Tai Koo v. H.K. Electric, Kowloon Bowling Green v. Yacht Club, Recreation v. Kowloon C.C. Tennis:—"B" Div.: Hong Kong C.C. v. Chinese R.C., University v. Recreation, M.B.K. v. South China, Indian R.C. v. Nippon, R.E. and R.S. v. Y.M.C.A. "C" Div.: S. China v. Indian R.C. Craigengower C.C. "Radio Night," 8 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "The Foreign Legion." World Theatre: "Ramona." Star Theatre: "Square Crooks." Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dances: Repulse Bay Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. Tides:—High: 3.28 a.m. and 2.46 p.m.; Low: 7.48 a.m. and 8.17 p.m. European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Hakone Maru), 8.45 a.m.</p>	<p><b>Sunday.</b> (July 14.) Seventh Sunday After Trinity. Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Tides:—High: 4.16 a.m. and 4.12 p.m.; Low: 9.45 a.m. and 10.02 p.m. European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Benalder). <b>Monday.</b> (July 15.) St. Swithin. Sale of Crown Land, New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1234, P.W.D. Offices, 3 p.m. Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dances: Repulse Bay Hotel, and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. Tides:—High: 5 a.m. and 3.32 p.m.; Low: 11.34 a.m. and 10.41 p.m. European Mails:—Outward: Europe via San Francisco, 5 p.m. and via Siberia, 6 p.m. (President Taft).</p>
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**Summer Sale.****DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP**

Hats and Washing Dresses at Greatly Reduced Prices. "Daisy" Light Luggage.

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GREAT BARGAINS, ALL GOODS TO BE CLEARED, SHOP EARLY.

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Silks, Shawls, Kimonos, Haori Coats. Embroidered Undies.

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**In the Ladies' Salon****The Bag and Scarf Ensemble**

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ARE CHIC AND PRACTICAL. TAKING ON LINES AND COLOURS TO MAKE A PERFECT ENSEMBLE WITH THE NEW BEACH SUITS.

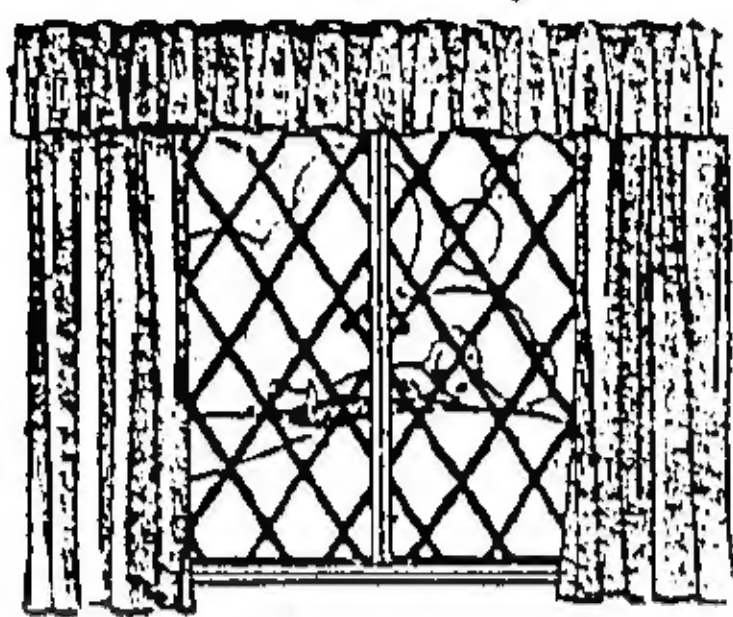
**LANE, CRAWFORD'S**

LADIES' SALON, (MEZZANINE FLOOR)

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**WOMAN'S PAGE.****ROUND THE TOWN.**

MORE SALES BARGAINS—CURTAINS, LIGHT LUGGAGE AND BATHING CAPS.

**CURTAIN NETS.**

The newest forms of window decoration all make use of nets, generally, of coloured nets with bands of pattern worked in a toning silk. Nothing is more charming or practical. Net admits the minimum of air and light and, according to its colour, tones the sunlight and renders the windows more or less opaque. If you have a lovely view from your window choose for it a clear white net with a small pattern. If the view is unattractive a more lavishly decorated net in a fairly strong colour will suit you better. Whiteaway, Laidlaw's have just got in a new shipment of curtain nets at very low prices mostly \$1.75 per yard. A little more costly is a lovely net in delphinium blue with a gold silk strip, and I liked, too, some white nets with a series of narrow silk strips in two or more different colours, at \$1.95 per yard.

Some delightful new silks have come in this week to the Pioneer Silk Store and are being included in the sale at reduced prices. I noticed that Shanghai silk embroidered undies are now particularly cheap and there is an unusually large collection of shawls and Haori coats.

**BATHING CAPS.**

Bathing caps may be roughly divided into the practical and the decorative. Not that many of the practical ones are not decorative and vice versa. Many people wear a close fitting helmet to keep the hair dry, and over it one of the charming flower trimmed mob caps or decorative rubber squares. Lane, Crawford's have a delightful selection. Jockey caps with a stiffened eye shade are excellent for the bather who enjoys a game in shallow water as they protect the eyes from the glare. An attractive pirate handkerchief is made of apricot (rubber) satin broadened with silver with the fullness held by a silver ring behind one ear. A useful addition if you really want to keep your hair dry and like something more decorative than a submarine helmet, is a white rubberised cotton bandeau which is shaped to tie twice round the head, and worn under the cap prevents the water from oozing in round the edges.

Among the new goods for ladies' tennis or beach wear which I saw this week at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's, were white straw hats and white canvas shoes at very reasonable prices. There is also some lightweight linen in white, rose, corn, and blue, at \$1.75 per yard which would make up well for semi-tailored sports frocks.

There is a delightful selection of belts, ties and collar and cuff sets on sale in the piece goods department of Lane, Crawford's.

**BAG AND SCARF SETS.**

Lane, Crawford's are showing some novel and decorative sets of bag and scarf, in silk, kasha, and fine cashmere. Blue and white, plaid foularde forms a kerchief square and a pouch bag. Canary yellow kasha cloth printed with a paisley design in black is used for a long scarf and accompanying pochette with a top opening. Extremely smart is a set in plain brown and white kashatulla, the bag having a novel opening and a scarf of close linked gold chain. Roman stripe silk makes another very attractive ensemble set.

**DAISY LUGGAGE.**

Daisy luggage is the choice of well dressed women. Its distinctive appearance, convenience and light-weight commend it instantly, and the only local agents, the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop always find that Daisy bags sell as soon as they are shown.

The Daisy de Luxe bag is one of the most popular shapes, being a circular hat box, which is so fitted that it proves a handy week-end bag. Like all the Daisy bags, it is rain and dust proof, and instant opening and closing are assured by the hookless fastener.

One of our local doctors has seized upon the Nokabout bag, which is really intended as a week-end or large shopping bag for women, as the ideal "doctor's black bag." Men like to pretend that our things are not practical, but they can't say that of the Nokabout Bag, the Daisy de Luxe or the Daisy pouch, all of which you can get at the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop.

A sale you can't afford to miss is that at the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop. All the goods, the famous Dolly Vardon hats and the washing frocks, are quite new and very attractive, both as regards looks and prices.



The simple elegance of this black georgette gown is enriched by a shoulder strap and buckle of diamonds.

**BEFORE YOUR CHILD IS THREE.**

Mould your children before they are three. Once they have turned three, their outlook on life is to a great extent decided.

If they have acquired the habit of sulking or crying; if they are used to having all their own way; if they resent parental discipline at three, the odds are that they will do so all their lives.

**"Not Conscious."**

At three, a child realises himself for the first time. He comes to certain decisions, as it were. He decides that mother is loving but "easy," that father is strict and, maybe, unjust.

These decisions are not due to a complicated process of conscious thought, of course. The child just feels these things.

Having come to these decisions, he will retain them, instinctively, all his life.

When the tiny boy is a youth he will still feel that father is unreasonably strict and unjust. And, unfortunately, this feeling may be erroneously conceived.

The father may not be unjust—but the child feels he is, the youth still unconsciously feels that he is, despite evidence to the contrary.

(Continued on next Column).

**PERFUME.****THE SHADOW OF YOUR PERSONALITY.**

[By LUCIEN LELONG.]

What makes a good perfume? It is a question I am often asked by my customers now-a-days, for women are beginning to take more interest in their perfumes and beauty products than they ever did in the past—and incidentally, now that modern chemistry has stepped in to refine the perfumer's art almost infinitely, there is much more to know about perfume to-day than there ever was before.

A good perfume? The answer seems simple. It is a scent mixture which smells nice.

But actually there is so much more to a good perfume than its agreeable odour that it is worth while to discuss some of the other qualities, so that a woman who reads this article may, when choosing a scent for herself, be able to make her own tests and determine for herself whether a perfume has high quality.

**Perfume Difficulties.**

If all there was to good perfume was nice smell, then every woman could have her own scent, and smart perfumes would be as varied as smart dresses. The experts in any good perfume laboratory could find fifty new and pleasing scent combinations every day if they chose.

But if they left these new mixtures in a test bottle overnight, the chances are that next day not more than half of them would still smell as they did when first mixed. Some would even have developed disagreeable odours.

Some of the rest would not smell the same upon two different surfaces, such as the back of one's hand and the corner of one's handkerchief. Some would evaporate completely from any surface in a few minutes or hours; others

The sale at the Felix Hat Shop is attracting a lot of custom. A new shipment of muslin frocks trimmed with organdie is expected. These frocks will each have their accompanying coat of the same material, which will make them very smart.

when evaporating might leave a scent that would be unpleasant, and so on.

**Perfection is Rare.**

In short, there would not be one chance in a thousand that even one of these fifty mixtures could survive the most rudimentary tests of a good perfume. Even if one did survive, then it would have to face months of testing and observation under laboratory conditions; and mortality of experimental perfume formulae in this stage of the discovery process is terrifically high. It is so high that though every year a number of new perfumes of fair quality are discovered the perfect scent—one that satisfies every requirement of the connoisseur—is as rare as a white blackbird.

Now, while the number of definite qualities required to make a good perfume is considerable, there are three primary qualities that every one can learn to recognise.

(Continued on next Column).

You can now get water waving combs at the perfumery counter of Lane, Crawford's at two different prices, 50 cents and 75 cents a pair. Some new Chanel perfume has also come in.

**Override Intelligence.**

The parent should understand that the tiniest tot has its feelings of right and wrong, whether or not it can talk or think sensibly.

A man's intelligence tells him, for example, that there are no such things as ghosts, but his feelings, in an empty house late at night, contradict and override his intelligence.

The youth's intelligence tells him his father seems kindly, yet instinct, based on childish feeling, subconsciously contradicts his intelligence.

Another important thing for parents to remember is that the tiny tot under three lives for and by love.

Its whole world revolves on the axis of the love of its parents—mother-love is most important up to two-and-a-half, father-love thereafter up till three.

**Entirely Dependent.**

The only two people that matter in the average child's universe are its father and mother.

A child is utterly and entirely dependent upon them, and feels this.

Should it, for any reason whatever, feel that it can no longer depend upon their love, it suffers a severe shock, far more serious than is generally realised. The child of three is father of the man!

**Take the bull by the bottle****WHITEAWAYS.**

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**'SLIMFIT' BRASSIERE**

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STANDARD VALUE \$1.00 EACH.

NEW STOCKS NET CORSETS.

CALL AND INSPECT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., HONG KONG.

They are:-

- (1) Fragrance (of course).
- (2) Constancy.
- (3) Tenacity.

As to odour, something more is required than that it be merely a pleasant one. Every perfume is affected to some extent by the personal odour of its wearer. People generally perhaps do not realise that they have personal odours.

**"Personality Complex."**

The perfumer does not, however, doubt it. He meets the fact, as a phenomenon in his own calling. He has known the experience, of an otherwise good perfume varying in its scent upon the persons of different wearers. It is being affected by these "invisible" but nevertheless existing personal influences.

Incidentally, the personal influence of an individual upon a perfume in an important point for the woman of fashion to understand. Perfumers sometimes advertise a fine perfume as "exclusive," and some who read the advertisement must think he is using the word very loosely, for, after all, the perfume is on sale, and therefore how can it be exclusive if anybody can buy it?

**Adaptability.**

Fine perfume has the quality of adapting itself to the person of the wearer, thus giving her a scent which is individual and original. The same cannot be said for a poor perfume, which is too harsh and bold in its effects to be influenced by such evanescent factors. The good perfume, however, is so delicate that it will respond to its environment.

However, the perfume maker does not want this variation to be too wide. The perfume must always have the same essential identity, and thus to find a delicate scent which varies to a minimum degree upon different wearers, offers one of the greatest technical problems in perfume-making.

It is a problem, because if women are to have the advantages of the individual perfume mixtures, to be good, must be good also as commercial propositions.



**Gilbs**  
**LEMON**  
**CREAM.**

FOR  
WHITENING  
&  
SOFTENING  
THE SKIN.





## HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"My son is learning to tune pianos by mail."

"How nice! When he has learned how, we'll mail him our piano for tuning."

"I'm a \$10,000-a-year man."

"Then that makes your wife a \$6000-a-year woman, doesn't it?"

"Have you heard the Fish Quartet?"

"No; who are they?"

"First and Second Tuna, Barracuda, and Bass."

"So your little boy wasn't really lost?"

"No; we found him under the Sunday paper."

Hostess: "I'm delighted to see you, Mr. Hackberry! I've heard so much about you."

Guest: "You can't prove anything."

The town councillors had been discussing ways and means of obtaining better communication facilities with the village across the river, but differed as to the solution of the problem.

"Fellow townsmen," finally interrupted the impatient chairman, "this controversy is getting us nowhere. We must have more co-operation. Now, I would suggest that we all put our heads together and build a bridge."

All the morning she had been trying to teach her small pupils the mysteries of simple addition.

One small boy seemed far behind the others at grasping even the simplest ideas.

"Look here, Bobby!" she said, for the fifth time. "Let's suppose your father saves a pound every week for four weeks. What will he have at the end of that time?"

Bobby had his answer ready.

"A gramophone, a new suit, a wireless set, and new furniture for the house," he replied, proudly.

Sales Manager: "I think it's a good time to sell the Joneses a car."

Salesman: "What makes you think so?"

Sales Manager: "Their neighbours have a new one."

Little Clarice's French tutor had been endeavouring to teach her that there are only two genders in the French language—masculine and feminine. Next day, desirous of learning if the child had remembered, she asked, "How many genders are there in French?"

"Two," came the quick response.

Much gratified, the tutor then asked, "And what are they?"

After a moment's reflection Clarice replied, "Masculine and genuine."

Sign in front of a theatre: "The Goodbye Kiss, with Sound."

A party of clergymen were attending a Presbyterian conference in Scotland. Several of them set off to explore the district.

Presently they came to a river, spanned by a temporary bridge. Not observing a notice that the structure was unsafe, they started to cross it. The bridge-keeper ran after them in protest.

"It's all right," declared the spokesman, not understanding the reason for the old man's haste; "we're Presbyterians from the Conference."

"I'm no caring about that," was the reply, "but if you dinna get off the bridge you'll all be Baptists!"

Three men of different nationalities were discussing the size of present day liners.

First Man: "Our ships are so large that the captain requires a motorcar to go round issuing orders."

Second Man: "In our liners the chief engineer has an airplane for making his inspection of the engines."

Third Man: "In our boats the chef needs a submarine to go through the soup to test the potatoes."

"Tom gave me a gorgeous fur wrap for my birthday."

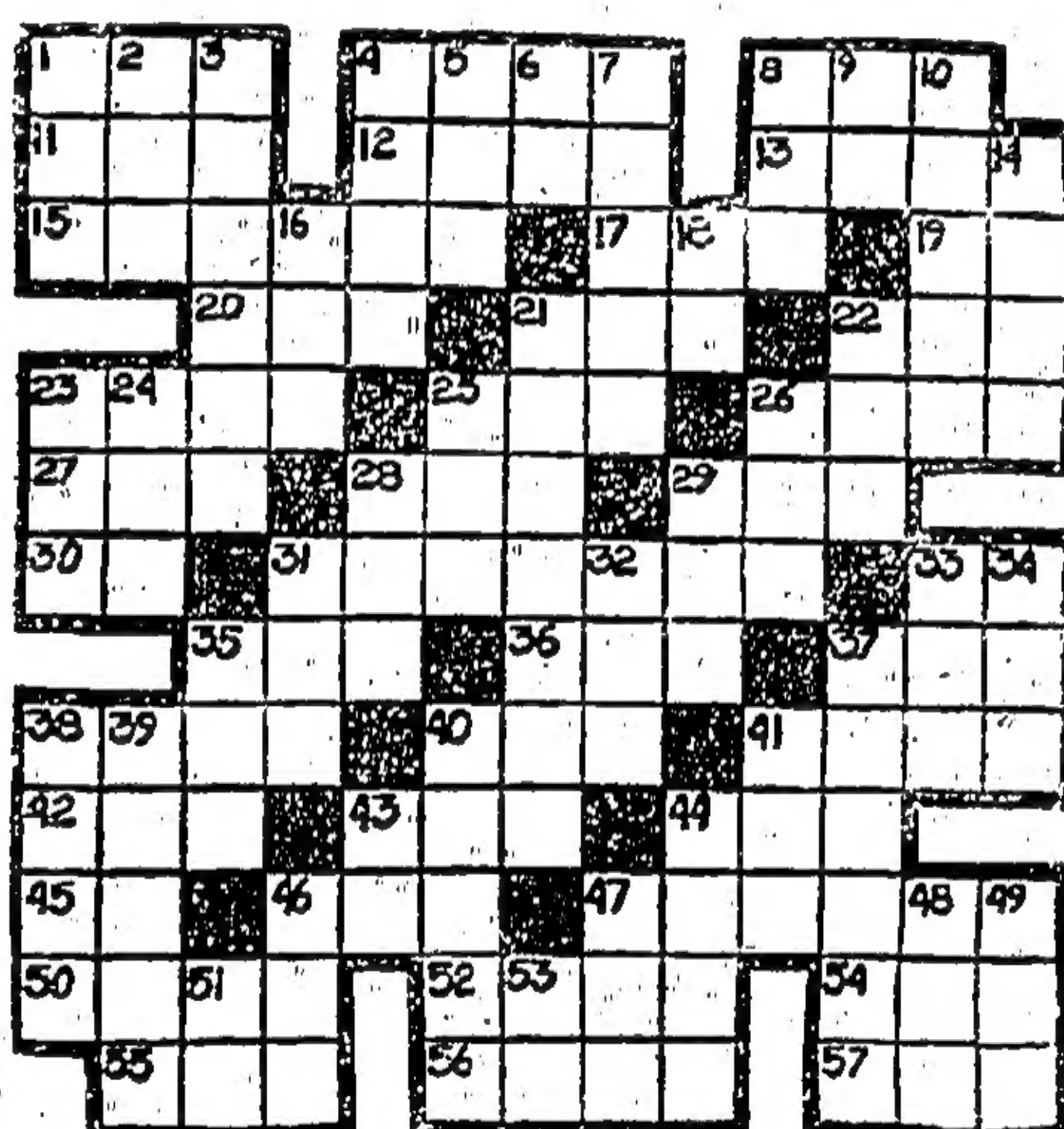
"Stole!"

"Why, certainly not, you eat! He bought it!"

"Somebody is trying to introduce another new dance."

"Yes, at least there is a lot of imitation on foot."

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



## Horizontal.

- 1.—Fruit pulp.
- 4.—Labels.
- 5.—Electrical unit.
- 11.—Self.
- 12.—After a while.
- 13.—Paper measure.
- 15.—Widow.
- 17.—To flow back.
- 19.—Part of infinitive.
- 20.—To perform on stage.
- 21.—To declare.
- 22.—To tear.
- 23.—Smooth, phonetic.
- 25.—A large animal.
- 26.—Elegant.
- 27.—Poetic antiquity.
- 28.—A constellated.
- 29.—To assist.
- 30.—Part of "to be."
- 31.—Intense desire.
- 33.—To exist.
- 35.—Obstruction.
- 36.—Purpose in view.
- 37.—Prefix above.
- 38.—Greedy.
- 40.—Chest.
- 41.—To warble.
- 42.—Pastry.
- 43.—One, indiscriminately.
- 44.—Marsh.
- 45.—Exists.
- 46.—Cardinal number.
- 47.—Angler's equipment.
- 50.—Heavenly body.
- 52.—Secured spot.
- 54.—Organ of head.
- 55.—Devoured.
- 56.—A plant.
- 57.—Variety of whisky.

## Vertical.

- 1.—By.
- 2.—To mature.
- 3.—Of what country was Paderewski the prime minister?
- 4.—Diplomatic manner.
- 5.—An insect.
- 6.—To leave.
- 7.—Cowardly person.
- 8.—Erebus.
- 10.—Pertaining to morning.

## YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

OFF	ADIEU	AGO
BIL	BIOER	LEA
ERR	EVER	OLDF
FAMES OR		
PA	BIER	AROTF
ETA	AGRESSOR	
ZORS	KEAR	SKES
ENCHANTED	BEH	
RESORT	STAY	SS
AM ESTER		
EVIN	APIS	LAG
BIV	ALIB	IRE
PAV	TAZ	UES

## THE MINUTE THAT SEEMS A YEAR

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



## TOMB LOOTED.

## BITTER CLAN WARFARE.

## CORPSES MUTILATED.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Shanghai, July 11.—Sacrilegious looting of a Chinese tomb filled with royal treasures has precipitated bitter clan warfare in the Nan-an district near Amoy. Much blood has been shed and more blood will flow before descendants of "Fu Ren-shiah," thirteenth ancestor of his line, will think of any form of settlement.

Fu was a much-admired cabinet minister during the reign of the Ming Emperor Chen-hua. He had seven sons, whose descendants now number about 10,000 who are known as the Fu Clan. When the minister died, his sons prepared a rich mausoleum in the side of the Gem Mountain, where a cave was excavated and lined with brick. Two compartments were made, each about 30 feet by 40 feet.

## Jewelled Corpse.

Here the body of Fu, garbed in a red satin robe and wearing the official headdress of his Imperial rank, was placed seated in a marble chair in front of a marble table. His cap bore a great jewel with a pearl on each side; his girdle glistened with 17 jewels; on his feet were the official toe boots, and under them were two gold lions each weighing 64 ounces. A large pearl was placed in his mouth.

Bodies of Fu's wife and concubines, placed in chairs in the inner compartment, were similarly elaborately garbed. The wife was seated in the centre and the two concubines sat one on each side. There was a marble table in front of each.

The wife wore a phoenix cap with a large pearl in the centre and golden hairpins thrust through, tassels decked with pearls hanging from that and pins. She, like her lord, had a large pearl in her mouth. Her feet were crossed and rested on golden phoenixes, while the concubines' feet rested on blocks of gold. All wore red robes and there were other robes and treasures in boxes.

## Night Raids.

Looters entered this tomb by night, breaking the close-sealed outer doorways. A descendant of Fu saw their lights but, being alone, could do nothing. Next day he went to the tomb with companions and found his worst fears realized. The large pearls in the mouth of the statesman and his consort had not been disturbed, but the robes were mauled, the jewels were missing, the golden phoenixes and blocks had been stolen, the caps were gone.

The bodies of Fu and his wife were in good condition and well preserved. In the case of the concubines, however, the chins had been broken, probably to obtain jewels from their mouths. The third and small fingers had been cut to remove rings. Everything was in great disorder.

Investigation disclosed that the perpetrators were a band of 35 men headed by one Wang. Two of the group were captured and the district magistrate wanted to execute them out of hand, but the Fu family protested that efforts must be made to recover the bodies of their companions. A week of war-

## TIBET'S AWAKENING

## SINO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

## FAMOUS EXPLORER'S OPINIONS.

Berlin.—I have formed the opinion that the Anglo-Indian government is not opposed to a strengthening of the Chinese position in Lhasa and Tibet, provided it can be reckoned with that China will not countenance an increase of Soviet Russian influence," declares Dr. Wilhelm Filchner, famous German explorer, whose eagerly awaited book upon his recent journey into the Tibetan interior has just been published.

"The Anglo-Indian government, it appears, has no intention of giving up its diplomatic contacts in Lhasa," continues the intrepid explorer who now comes forward as a prophet of an era of peace throughout Asia. He thinks this era of peace and prosperity has been made possible through the gradual establishment of stabilized conditions, in India by the so-called "pax Britannia," and in other Far Eastern countries by the inroads of world trade.

## Asia's Factories.

Yet he is just as emphatic about the signs of Asia's awakening. Even in remote corners of seemingly barren districts he saw curling up against the horizon the smoke of Asia's factories. In Tihua, the capital of Sinkiang, he came across spinning machinery in the new spinning mills. In Kansu, the water power is to be harnessed in order to increase the industrial output.

A few years hence the supply of the home market with native products will have passed the saturation-point and native industrialists will seek to increase their exports. This means that attention will be concentrated upon the development of the communications. It is planned to construct a big railway line to link up the Russian, Turkestan railway net with Kansu with the Chinese via Sianfu.

Dr. Filchner expects that the age-long period of political intrigues in Tibet will end when the proposed railway, Kuldsha-Chamling-Lantouchou becomes a reality. That will be the moment when all countries will be able to enter into competition for this valuable market.

At present, the Russians are chiefly interested in opening up the North to South trade route through Tibet, for both political and economic reasons. An interesting sidelight on transport conditions obtaining in these parts is revealed by Dr. Filchner's statement that the merchant is willing to risk the chance of his caravan being plundered by the notorious Ngolok, it pays to send goods from India to Chinese coastal towns by the land route Tanker-Tientsin rather than by sea, via Singapore.

fare resulted, with death of 11 of the Wang group and several Fu casualties. Indications are that the story is far from finished.

This is only one of a long series of recent tomb robberies, the most noteworthy having been that of the tomb of the Empress Dowager Tau Hsi near Peking some months ago. A Shanghai weekly paper recently published a report that some of the jewels taken from Tau Hsi's tomb were being sold in the open market, freely advertised by a large New York jeweller.—United Press.

## MANES AND TAILS.

## TO BE BOBBED IN RUSSIA.

## NEW SOVIET EDICT.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Moscow, July 6.—All military and city horses throughout the Soviet Union will soon be neatly "bobbed" at tail and mane in accordance with a law to be promulgated in the near future, the United Press learns. Their humbler country cousins—the horses on farms—will not be subject to the edict and may cultivate their hairy decorations to any length desired.

The tonsorial style for horses is not dictated by any esthetic considerations. It's just plain business. The Soviet government is anxious to expand its exports of horse hair. Until now dead horses were the only source for this product. The new law will make live horses too contribute towards keeping the foreign trade balance favorable.

## Conference Arranged.

The United Press understands that a conference on this subject, with cavalry officers and veterinarians participating, was arranged by the Commissariat of Trade. Export officials suggested that the entire tail and mane of every horse in the country be forthwith clipped, collected and sold abroad.

Veterinarians dissuaded them from such drastic clipping. They argued that tails are not merely decorative, that without them the horses will be helpless against insects.

So far as the villages are concerned, representatives pointed out that the peasants would not tolerate the removal of their chief pride, the tail of their horse. It would be impossible to enforce the law and the matter had better be left unregulated, they said.

A compromise, according to reports, was finally reached for cutting about half the tails and manes of military and city horses only. The hair will be turned into the government collection stations and will be paid for at prevalent prices.

## LIFE'S SAVINGS LOST.

## WIFE GUARDS PICKPOCKET SUSPECT.

An elderly man, who stated that he carried his life savings of 248 in 21 notes in a wallet, appeared as prosecutor at Tower Bridge Police Court, when Charles Smith, aged forty, of Murray-street, Hoxton, was accused of stealing the wallet and contents from William Pow.

Smith was remanded, bail being refused. Mr. Pow said that while he and his wife were boarding an omnibus on their way home to Carnac-street, West Norwood, they were surrounded by a crowd of men who prevented them from getting on. The man stopped back into the road and he felt a hand in his coat pocket and at once missed his wallet. His wife stood by Smith while he fetched a policeman.

Mr. Oulton, the magistrate, asked Mr. Pow why he carried so much money with him, especially in a bank holiday crowd.

Mr. Pow said he thought it was the safest place.

It was stated that nothing was found on the charge had been found on Smith.

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NORMAN LEWIS  
**KERRY STONE**



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MARY NOLAN and JUNE MARLOWE

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in a flaming romance of untamed California  
in the stirring days of the Spanish Dons!

**RAMONA**

HELEN HUNT JACKSON'S FAMOUS LOVE CLASSIC!

AT THE WORLD TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

## A THRILLING STORY OF THE UNDERWORLD!



WILLIAM FOX Presents  
**SQUARE CROOKS**

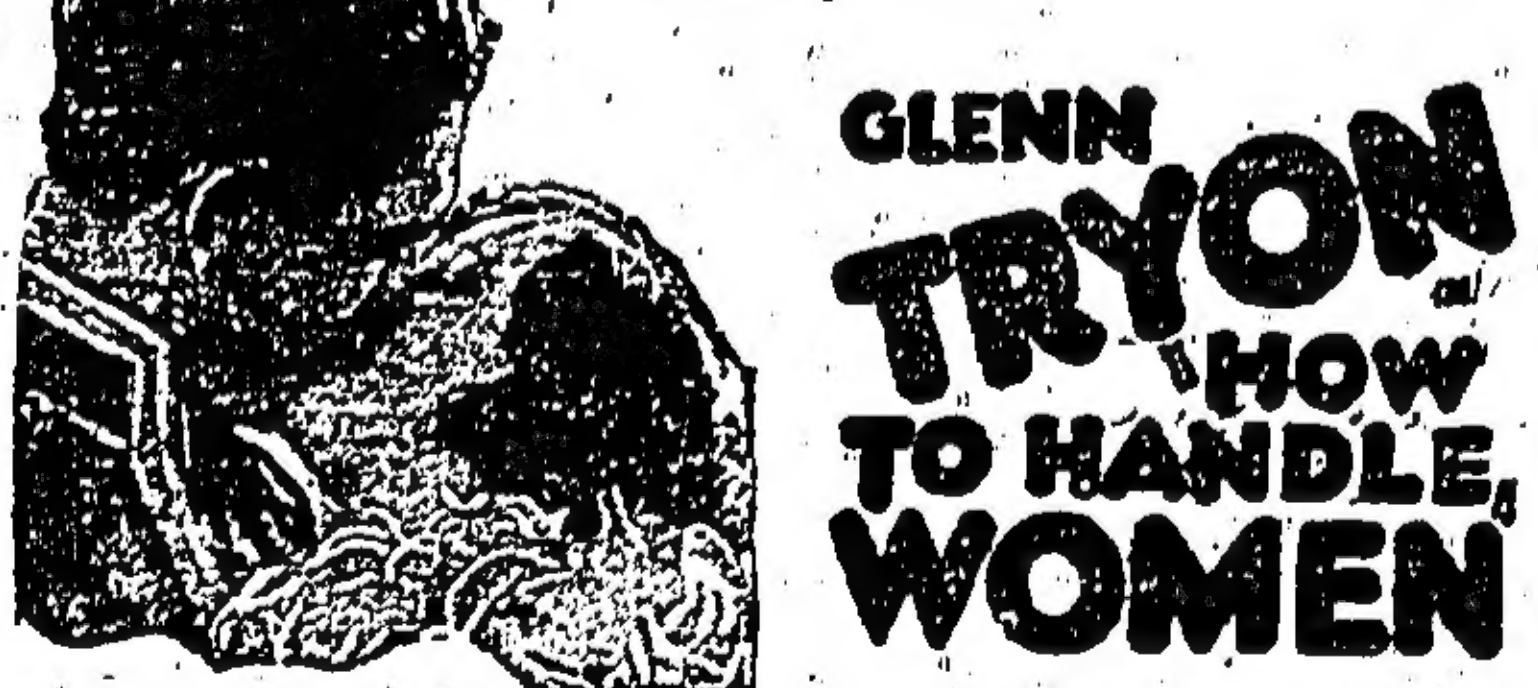
with JOHNNY MACK BROWN, DOROTHY DWAN.

(SHOWING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HONG KONG)

AT THE STAR TO-DAY at 5.30 & 9.20. TO-MORROW at 2.30, 5.30 & 9.20.

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**HOW TO HANDLE WOMEN**

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HANDKERCHIEFS AND TIES TO MATCH.  
BATSWING AND THISTLE TIES.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

**Five Kings?**

Yes—  
when the fifth is  
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## WHITEWAYS

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**\$1.00 EACH.**

#### A SPECIAL VALUE IN HUCKABUCK FACE TOWELS

A Good Washing and Wearing Quality. Coloured, Bordered Ends.

Size: 20 by 36 inches.

SPECIAL PRICE **\$1.00 EACH.**

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING DEPT.  
FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS.

**WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.**  
HONG KONG.

## THAT ELUSIVE RAIN!

HONG KONG ONE INCH: FANLING  
EIGHT INCHES.

THE FU KWONG LEAVING AT END OF MONTH.

PLENTY OF COASTERS AVAILABLE.

Yesterday's rainfall up to 4 p.m. as registered at the Royal Observatory was 1.17 inches. Up to 10 a.m. .63 of an inch had fallen.

Hong Kong had, however, again done badly and while just over eight inches were registered at Fanling, Tytam Tuk and Pokfulam only got, up to 10 a.m. .008 of an inch and 0.11 of an inch.

The weather more or less cleared at 5 p.m. but the Royal Observatory says: South or variable winds, moderate, cloudy, rain.

#### THE BROKEN TANK.

LIGHTNING OR DEFECTS?

It was at about 1 a.m. that the older part of the two adjoining tanks, near Pottinger Street, known as No. 6, suddenly collapsed and some 30,000 gallons were precipitated across the road doing a lot of damage especially to A. S. Watson & Co.'s aerated water depot. A plate glass window was shattered and the front door collapsed before the rush of water. The most surprised man in Hong Kong was the watchman, roused from presumably deep and peaceful slumbers, by this sudden and altogether unexpected calamity. Backing water swept round him and he was swept by the current to the back of the premises. Later he emerged soaked but unhurt, having had a deeper fresh water bath than anyone else in Hong Kong for many weeks.

The south side of the tank was pushed bodily some twenty-five feet across the street when it came to rest, against a granite pillar, standing upright.

Half of the Western end of the tank was also carried backwards in a similar manner.

Workmen were soon busy clearing the debris but it was about 6 p.m. before their task was finished.

The accident is a curious one and the Water Control Commission, while unable to make a definite report as yet, incline to the view that the tank was struck by lightning—though, of course, an examination of the fragments may reveal structural defects. The tank had been in use for three weeks and had given no trouble. The extension was also full at the time and if it had been a case of unmet cement that part might have been expected to go. The cleanliness of the cut and the curious effect of the accident are certainly puzzling the authorities.

Special buttresses are being built to strengthen the other tanks and to remove any fear of a repetition of the mishap.

#### THE FU KWONG.

The Fu Kwong (A.P.C. tanker) is being kept on by the Government till the end of the month. A renewal of the charter is impossible as the tanker has a "previous engagement" in Shanghai, early in August.

The Fu Kwong arrived on Wednesday evening with 1,240 tons and left yesterday at noon, being due back to-day at 5 p.m.

At Tai Shui Hang, in Lantau Island, the dam and pipe line for a supply to police and other launches has been completed. The four inch pipe was "running full" and delivering about 200 tons a day.

At Sham Cheung (the Ruttonjee scheme) the contractors have made excellent progress, having brought over from Hong Kong and laid 4,000 lineal feet of six-inch piping. The present dam—40 feet by four feet high may be raised and it is possible that several adjacent streams will also be tapped.

#### PLENTY OF COASTERS AVAILABLE.

Mr. S. T. Williamson informed our representative that as yet no coasters had been actually chartered. He thought they would be able to use vessels of between two and three thousand nett tonnage and of a carrying capacity of well over 2,000 tons. He thought that a couple of weeks work would be enough to make the necessary alterations. There would be no difficulty in getting the number of tankers they would want.

#### NEW WATER CHARGES.

Legislation to impose charges for all water supplied to metered houses, for ships and buildings is to be introduced by the Attorney-General at next Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

#### WELLS, TANKS AND NULLAHS.

LAST WEEK'S ACTIVITIES.

Several tanks out of commission owing to need of slight repairs. Those have now been effected.

Coupling up the tanks No. 12, 13 and 15 on Praya East with a pumping unit was commenced.

Coupling up all tanks between Western Market and Douglas Wharf was commenced and is expected to be completed by Monday, the 15th inst. Pumping can then be done from the Fu Kwong at Douglas Wharf to all these tanks.

#### Craft in Commission.

Fu Kwong and H.M. tug Cherub are still bringing supplies from the West River.

The following craft are now in commission by the Water Control Office:—

Thirteen wooden lighters, three of 100 tons and ten of 125 tons capacity.

Tug Perla.

Motor launch Jadestone for Harbour work.

Three steel lighters of 300 tons, and two of 250 tons capacity.

S.S. Vermont 450 tons capacity, and m.v. Fu Kwong 1,000 capacity.

Water boats, three in number, one of 250 tons and two of 225 tons capacity.

H.M. tug Cherub 140 tons capacity.

Further additions to this fleet are being considered.

The total amount of water handled by the Water Control Office for the week ending July 7 was 13,700 tons or 3,038,000 gallons, all of which was placed in the tanks along the Praya frontage. Sources of supply were as follows:—

- (1) Manila.
- (2) Miike, Japan.
- (3) Keelung (Formosa).
- (4) Wangmoon.
- (5) Shanghai.
- (6) Koochow.
- (7) Yokohama, Japan.

The total amount of water supplied from ships in transit to ships and stations in port requiring same was 590 tons, which was charged for at \$1 per ton. This price will probably be raised in the near future.

#### WORK OF THE DRAINAGE OFFICE.

The manufacture of the 400-gallon wooden tanks for chlorinating purposes is being expedited as fast as possible. Nine tanks have been received from the Government workshop, and three of these have been installed in Wellington Street and coupled up to the special pipe system. Three more tanks have been erected at Victoria nullah, near Arsenal Street, and the pipe system has been completed. The remaining three tanks are in course of erection in Tai Hang Village.

#### Well Supplies.

Work was continued on the trial well at the Race Course, Happy Valley, and Government authority has been received to proceed with the general pumping scheme.

A survey was made, and levels were taken, in connection with a scheme for bringing into use an old well at Wanchai Gap, for the benefit of houses between that place and Magazine Gap.

A pump was fixed at the old well in D'Aguilar Street, for use as soon as chlorinating tanks are available.

#### Special Works.

The flushing and cleansing installation at the P.W.D. annex and garage has been completed.

The standpipes in Matheson Street and Pennington Street for the Sanitary Department's house cleansing and street watering operations have been completed.

Work has been continued on the trial well at the Central Market, and water was found at a depth of 14 feet. Sinking will be carried a few feet further.

The flushing system at the Western Market has been completed.

Good progress has been made with the flushing system, involving a pump and well, at the Mataukok Slaughter House.

Other minor works were in hand during the week.

## "THE FOREIGN LEGION."

INTERESTING PICTURE  
AT THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"The Foreign Legion," which you can see to-day and to-morrow at the Queen's is an interesting and unusual picture. The Legion is, of course, a stock romantic subject especially since it was popularized by the author of "Beau Geste," but in this film the Legion has been treated rather less romantically and, in consequence, in a more interesting manner. There is plenty of romance which centres round two members of the famous force, father and son, one a general and the other a private, who are unaware of each other's identity. The interesting feature of the film is the remarkable acting of Lewis Stone as the Colonel. He is intensely alive and in every tiny action he lives his part. Both father and son love Sylvia. The father being wise in the ways of the world pays nothing for what the lady gives him, but the son pays very dearly indeed. Mary Nolan as Sylvia gives a clever picture of the utterly worthless and selfish woman, a part which it is hard to play without sacrificing the charm which made men ruin themselves for her sake.

Much of the closing part of the film tends towards the sentimental, but it is none the less moving, because it is acted with a restraint and dignity which do much to deaden the creaking of the story's machinery. If you are very practically minded I do not advise "The Foreign Legion," but in any other case I much recommend it.

#### CINEMA NEWS

##### "HOW TO HANDLE WOMEN" COMING TO QUEEN'S.

Glean Tryon is the leading player in "How To Handle Women," a farce which will be shown at the Queen's on Sunday and Monday. Tryon plays the role of a cartoonist who sets out to startle New York and to demonstrate his charm to Beatrice Fairbanks, the writer of a Lovelorn column in a New York paper.

In the supporting cast are Raymond Keane, Robert T. Hains, Bull Montana, and Violet La Plante, a sister of the famous Laura.

#### KOWLOON PRAM STOLEN.

##### MARINE HAWKER APPEARS BEFORE COURT.

A marine hawker, who was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith with the theft of a pram from No. 24, Carnarvon Road, the residence of Mrs. P. Larcombe, was discharged on the ground that the evidence given against him was from witnesses who were too youthful to be relied upon.

It was stated that the defendant purchased some bottles from Mrs. Larcombe's son and that in the course of the deal saw the pram and asked if it was for sale. The boy, however, replied that it was not for sale and the hawker left.

Later, the defendant was seen to return to the premises and march off with the pram. He was observed by a boy named Douglas Ganey, who did not raise an alarm because he thought the pram was being taken away to be repaired. The defendant was arrested when he appeared again in the locality.

His Worship in discharging the defendant said that although he did not doubt that the witnesses had been telling the truth, they were youthful and there might have been an error in their identification.

#### ROYAL LIFE-SAVING SOCIETY.

AWARDS RECOMMENDED.

Two examinations were held at the R.A. bench, Lyceum, on Wednesday, July 3, under the auspices of the above Society. The following recommendations for awards have been forwarded to the Chief Executive in London:—

For the Award of Merit (Silver Medal), in order of merit:—Gunnery, W. Pollard, A. Emery, W. Fennery, and J. Gray, all of the 12th Heavy Battery, R.A.

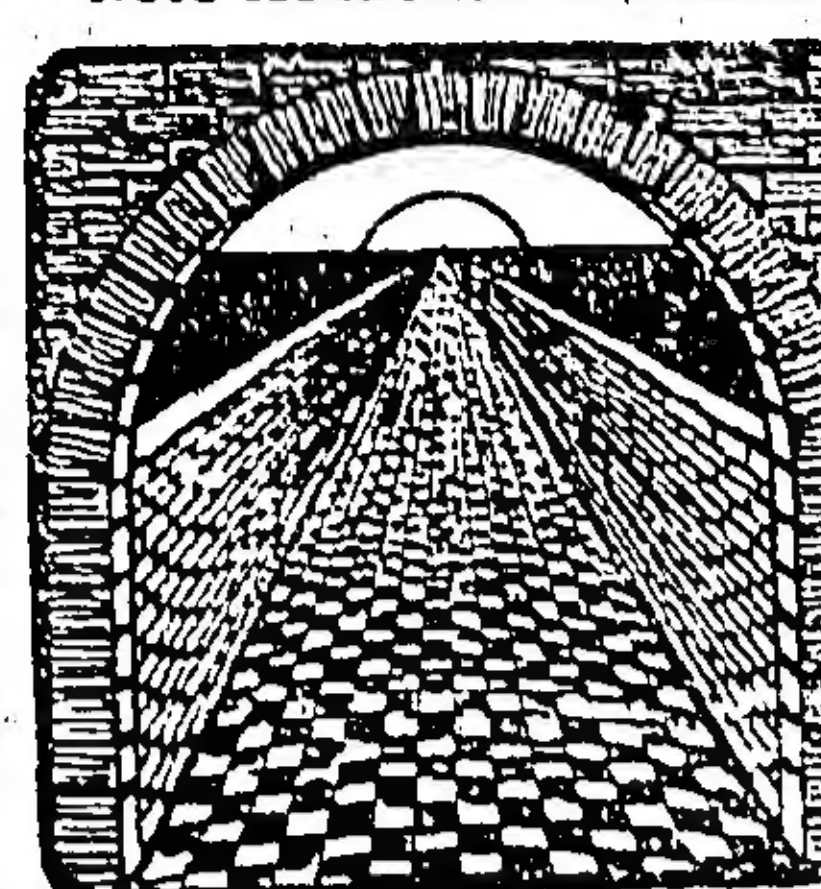
For the Proficiency Certificate and Bronze Medal:—L/Edr. A. Worthington, of the 21st Heavy Battery, and Gunner T. Dryden, of the 20th Heavy Battery, R.A.

There are at present several classes in the Colony training for the examinations conducted by the R.L.S.S.

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Note Reduction in Prices.

In Lots of not less than 1-ton:—  
Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$23.00 per ton.  
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Delivered to Pokfulam Road, \$23.00 per ton.  
Delivered to Kowloon, \$19.00 per ton.



Orders should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.  
All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Compro Order payable to "The Kailan Mining Administration."

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DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents, Hong Kong.

## H.K. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### COMMANDANT'S ORDERS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., D.R.E., COMMANDANT.]

No. 28, 29.  
1.—Sports.

At the Sports, etc., Committee Meeting held at Corps Headquarters on July 8, 1929, the following Committee and Sub-Committees were elected:—

General Chairman.—Major S. J. Jordain, M.C.

General Secretary.—Capt. E. J. R. Mitchell.

General Treasurer.—2nd-Lieut. D. M. Richards.

SPORTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Hon. Secretary.—A/C.Q.M.S. C. E. M. Terry.

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES.

Reserve Co.—Capt. A. M. Thornhill.

Machine Gun Co.—2nd-Lieut. J. F. Wright.

Engineer Co.—C.Q.M.S. C. S. Coom.

Scottish Co.—L/Sergt. J. C. Fletcher.

Portuguese Co.—L/Corpl. A. E. Carvalho.

SWIMMING GALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Hon. Secretary.—Corpl. S. D. Igglesden, M.M.

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES.

Engineer Co.—C.Q.M.S. C. S. Coom.

Machine Gun Co.—Sergt. A. Urquhart.

Portuguese Company.—L/Corpl. A. E. Carvalho.

Os.C. Units not mentioned above please detail unit representatives to act on these Sub-Committees and report names to the Adjutant.

BAND CONCERT SUB-COMMITTEE.

Capt. A. M. Thornhill, Capt. R. Davies, 2-Lieut. D. M. Richards, Bandmaster A. J. M. Rodrigues.

SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Sub-Committee for Swimming gala on Monday, July 15, at 5.45 p.m. at Headquarters.

There will be a meeting of the Band/Concert Sub-Committee on Monday, July 22, at 5.45 p.m. at Headquarters.

There will be a meeting of the Sports Sub-Committee on Monday, July 29, at 5.45 p.m. at Headquarters.

Os.C. Units who have not detailed Company representatives for Sports and Swimming please do so before above mentioned dates.

#### 2.—Corps Band.

A short Band Practice will be held at Corps Headquarters at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 16. Dress: Multi, followed by a meeting immediately after practice. All ranks of the Band are particularly requested to be present.

#### 3.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Sunday, July 14, 1929. Tactical Field Exercise: Parade at Dragon Garage, Happy Valley, at 8.20 a.m. Thursday, July 18, 1929. Parade at Riding School at 5.30 p.m.

#### 4.—Motor Cycle Section.

Monday, July 15, 1929. Parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 8.30 p.m. for Road exercises. Dress: Multi. A full turnout is expected.

#### 5.—Machine Gun Company.

There will be no further Company parades during the month of July, 1929.

#### 6.—Scottish Company.

The Pipes and Drums will parade at Corps Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, July 17, for practice.

#### AQUATIC SPORTS.

Sub-Committee, Scottish Company representative:—A/C.S.M. A. W. Brown.

#### FIELD SPORT.

Sub-Committee, Scottish Company representative:—Lance-Sergt. J. C. Fletcher.

(Continued on next column.)

## BY MAIL, WIRE, AND WIRELESS.

Antwerp.—The Antwerp Museum has acquired in Berlin, for the price of 34,000 marks (\$4,800), a picture by Brueghel entitled "Danse Nuptiale," bearing the date 1558.

Cannes.—According to the Syndicat d'Initiative, a sum of approximately £16,000,000 has been invested in new hotels, commercial and residential buildings in Cannes since the end of the war.

Berlin.—In the interests of public safety the Prussian Ministry of the Interior has prohibited all road motor-car and motor-cycle races. Efforts are being made to obtain special permission for the motor-cycle Tourist Trophy contest.

Brussels.—The Dutch and Belgian Governments have published in the Hague and Brussels respectively, a White Book containing all documents exchanged between the two countries on the subject of revision of the 1839 (Scheldt navigation) Treaties.

Madras.—Sir T. Vijayaraghavan Acharya, a member of the Indian Public Services Commission, has been appointed Vice-President of the Agricultural Research Council of India, formed in accordance with the recommendation of the Lallith-gow Commission.

Cairo.—A child's toy, thousands of years old, representing monkeys in a chariot drawn by monkeys, has been discovered at Tel el-Amarna by the Egypt Exploration Society. A large number of tools, ornaments, weights and other objects was also found.

Sydney.—Mr. Gullett, the Australian Minister for Trade and Customs, has announced that the Government has offered £10,000 in prizes for a film competition, including £5,000 for the best film made in Australia, and other prizes for films and scenarios mainly of British make.

Paris.—A memorial service to the late Father Foch, S.J., at the Church of Saint Francois-Xavier in Paris was attended by Mme. Foch (sister-in-law) and her family, Marshal Lyautey, General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, General Barratier, Count de Saint Aulaire, and many others.

London.—Rumours are current in British political circles to the effect that, in case of a resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Lord Olivier, Secretary of State for India in the first MacDonald Cabinet, and member of the Society of Fabians, will be appointed British Ambassador to Moscow.

London.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, replying to the Lord's Day Observance Society, who inquired if the Government proposed to repeal the Lord's Day Observance Act and legalize the Sunday opening of theatres, states "there is no intention whatever of the Labour Government introducing such a Bill."

#### 7.—Portuguese Company.

N.C.O.'s CLASS.  
The next N.C.O.'s Class will be held at Headquarters on Friday, July 19, at 5.30 p.m.

#### CAP BADGES.

All those who have the old pattern cap badge will exchange same for the new pattern one immediately. The C.Q.M.S. will be at Headquarters on Friday, July 12, at 5.30 p.m.

#### 8.—Strength.

The following recruit has been taken on the strength and posted as under:—No. 1486 Bandman C. H. Rodrigues, Corps Band, as from July 9, 1929.

#### 9.—Leave.

No. 971 Corpl. R. O. Sutherland, No. 7 Platoon, from April 1, 1929, to May 30, 1930.

R. A. VOLFE MURRAY, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

HONG KONG, JULY 12, 1929.



## DEMAND FOR VENGEANCE.

## CANTON LEADERS AND FORMER COLLEAGUES.

## KWANGSI PARTY "TRAITORS."

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 11.

General Chen Ming Shu and General Chen Tsai Tong have jointly issued an edict for the arrest of a big group of Kwangtung men who supported the Kwangsi clique in its bid for the control of Canton. Over fifty men are thus prescribed, the more prominent being Fung Chu Man, Commissioner of Finance under Li Tsai Hsin; Hsu King Tong, former commander of the 5th Army; Tang Shi Cheng, former Commissioner of Police; Li Man Yin, chief of staff of the 8th Route Army; Wong King Hong, former managing director of the Canton Mint; Shu Chung Lau, Vice-Commander of the Canton Fleet who started the fruitless naval revolt off Shanghai when the fall of Canton into the hands of the Kwangsi Party was thought to be imminent; Hoh Chun Fan, Lee Fong, Li Ying Kit, Li Mo Tzu, Wan Ying Kiu, Ko Shing Yuen and Ma Hung Fun, all former politicians well-known in Hong Kong.

The two Chens charge Fung (Chen) Man, Li Man Yin and Wong King Hong with bribing the Canton Fleet in the Kwangsi interest with huge sums of money taken from the Treasury. Ngai Hong Ping, Lee Fung and others were charged with trying to enlist the support for the Kwangsi faction of the Police force and sending bandits. The rest are charged with propaganda work for the enemy.

Most of these men are said to be living in Hong Kong and their extradition is demanded. It is requested that the Hong Kong Government should either turn them over to Canton for condign punishment or else order them to leave the Colony. A cablegram has been sent to the Central Government to keep a sharp watch on these "offenders" and bring them to book if possible. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek is reported to be in hearty agreement with the Canton edict and the Central Government will shortly send a circular to all the local authorities throughout China for the apprehension of these men.

## GEN. NGAI BONG PING CHARGED.

(NAN CHUNG KWO NEWS SERVICE.)

Canton, July 11.

Among the 44 political offenders charged by the Canton Authorities, as a result of the Ling Kwang "inter-provincial war," is General Ngai Bong Ping, for several years a resident of Hong Kong. General Ngai is being accused of having given aid to the pro-Kwangsi Cantonese troops.

General Ngai was formerly a prominent official of Canton, his public offices including that of the Chief of Police of Kwangtung Province.

## CANTON'S NEW NOTES.

## DEFATION POLICY CONTINUES.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 11.

Acting under orders of the Provincial Government, the Central Bank of China in Canton on Wednesday morning put into circulation \$9,000,000 new banknotes. The issue consists solely of the \$10, \$5, and \$1 denominations. The two Chinese characters "Kwangtung" is absent but each note bears the Chinese signatures of the present President and Vice-President of the Bank, Mr. Chow Min Chu and Chiu Si Ming respectively. Formerly the notes were signed in English. Apart from these minor differences, the new banknotes are exactly like the old ones.

Simultaneously \$9,000,000 of the old banknotes were brought up from the vaults and destroyed in the presence of representatives of the different merchant guilds. It is the intention of the finance authorities to replace eventually all the old notes with the new ones.

The new issue is backed by an equivalent amount of silver money and may be exchanged for silver at any time and up to any quantity. The Central Bank is as yet unprepared to redeem its old banknotes which are quoted to-day at 92 per cent. silver. Under the present deflation policy of the Government the tax payer still has to turn in 80 per cent. of his nominal assessment in silver money and another 40 per cent. in old banknotes. Thus if one is assessed at \$100 one pays \$80 in silver money and \$40 in old banknotes. But after July 10 no more silver money will be accepted, but only new banknotes for the 80 per cent. and 40 per cent. in old banknotes withdrawn from circulation under this scheme.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## "THE GEISHA."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—From correspondence published in your columns on the above subject, it would appear that the Philharmonic Society propose to flaunt public opinion and produce this musical comedy in spite of its truly courageous (?) attitude for a Society carrying a debit balance as the result of a venture, in theory at any rate, more within its scope.

Neither last season's production nor the correspondence referred to will prove good advertisements for the play, but that after all is a matter for the managing committee, of which possibly "D.O.N.T. Camp" is a member.

From this gentleman's letter I note the question of expense was largely a deciding factor in the selection, but I hardly think this hope will be realized to the anticipated extent—unless, of course, the effort is to bear the additional handicap of cheap mounting.

That the musical side will be in extremely capable hands goes without saying. The only trouble here lies in the fact that, generally speaking, highly qualified musical directors are too rigid in their conducting, and seldom care much about what happens to the rest of the show, so long as the music is as strictly correct as they can make it.

That is why I agree with "Concertus" that the best work of the Philharmonic Society could be done from the concert platform, especially under the baton of Mr. Fitz Earle.

A good concert would cost comparatively nothing and would probably set the finances in order once again, but the public cannot be expected to support unpopular enterprises; more especially if they doubt the ability of those presenting them.—Yours, etc.

OLD PRO.

Hong Kong, July 11.

## PIGS AND POPULATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—May I encroach on your valuable paper with reference to the article headed "Pigs & Colony's Population." The decreased number of swine imported may be attributable to four specific reasons as under—

Firstly, most of the old marriage customs of the Chinese use roast pork as part of the marriage bargain, which in some cases involve as many as sixty five-month-old pigs. This fashion has been reduced considerably not by the year but by the month, hence the reduction of the demand for these palatable roasters.

Secondly, it is due to business depression in general; the majority of the population buys less pork, and in its stead substitute other victuals less expensive to procure. West Point, the place where Chinese business-men invite and dine lavishly, has not been so robust as it used to be, and this has a lot to tell as regards the demand for pork.

Thirdly, it must not be forgotten that between the months of May to August in any year pork does not appear so frequently as it would for the remainder of the months on any Chinese menu.

Fourthly, the most important of all, the water shortage; this certainly has a direct bearing on the economic situation of this British Colony. The Chinese population has been so inconvenienced that some of them were so disgusted that they packed home—if not themselves—their families to their homes, where most of them are located in the vicinity of this rocky island, and where peace has been restored and water can be obtained for next to nothing. I should strongly urge the authorities to remedy this to a certain extent, so as to check the outflow of population by allowing wells to be dug; they can be examined periodically in regard to the quality of the water.—Yours, etc.

Hong Kong, July 11.

(Continued on next Column.)

## INDIAN CONSTABLE MURDERED.

## A WOMAN IN THE CASE?

An Indian constable named Sapooran Singh was murdered under mysterious circumstances in the early hours of yesterday morning.

According to a Police report, the constable went on duty at 8 p.m. on July 10 and was last seen alive at 3.45 p.m. when, in accordance with routine, the deceased officer produced his card to a European Sergeant on street duty to be chopped.

The Indian constable was to have gone off duty at 1 a.m. but failed to report to the Yaumatei Police Station to which he was attached. Nothing serious was deduced from his absence, as it was thought that the constable was delayed for one of many commonplace reasons that are experienced by policemen every day.

At 3.45 a.m. Sergeant Wilcox, who was on duty in Yaumatei, came upon the body of the Indian constable on a piece of vacant ground at the back of Kun Chung market. There were several wounds on the head and hands inflicted by chop-pers, two of which were found by the police near the scene of the crime.

The body was naked from the waist down, except for boots and puttees. The constable's revolver was missing but his holster, belt and lanyard were found close to the body.

From the nature of the wounds on the hands and head, it would appear that the man was attacked from behind and that his revolver was taken from him early in the struggle, the cuts on the hands suggesting that he was defending himself with his bare hands against assailants armed with chop-pers.

The police are hoping to make an early arrest as certain clues in their possession lead them to think that a woman was at the bottom of the affair and that the attack was probably by the woman's husband, and both of them disappeared from their usual haunts following the murder.

## KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

## INVESTITURE TO-DAY.

Three of the recipients of honours given in the King's Birthday List will be invested by H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) this afternoon in the Great Hall of Hong Kong University.

The gentlemen to be invested are Mr. Li Yau Tsun, C.B.E. (who will be supported by the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, C.B.E., and the Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.); Lieut. Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O., O.B.E. (supported by Mr. C. M. Manners, O.B.E., and Major Willson, O.B.E.); and Mr. P. Julian, I.S.O. (supported by Mr. Reed, I.S.O., and Mr. Dixon, I.S.O.).

Mr. Cheng Cheuk Hin, who was also to have been invested, is prevented from being present on account of illness.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Lady Clementi. Over three hundred guests have been invited to whom tea will be served following the investiture. The band of the K.O.S.B. will play during tea.

## TUNG WAH EASTERN HOSPITAL APPEAL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—The Tung Wah Hospital begs gratefully to acknowledge the following further contributions:—

The H.K. Telephone Co., Ltd. \$1,000  
The H.K. Electric Co., Ltd. \$250  
Messrs. Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd. \$100

Further donations from Chinese subscribers which are being acknowledged in the Chinese Press \$2,700  
Total \$4,050.00

Amount previously acknowledged \$393,994.31  
Total \$400,044.31

Further contributions are earnestly solicited.—Yours faithfully,  
M. K. LO,  
Tung Wah Hospital.

Hong Kong, July 11.

## THE NEWSPAPER CASE.

## MR. COOPER GIVEN LEAVE TO APPEAL.

## POINTS RAISED IN FULL COURT.

An application for leave to appeal against a decision of the Puisse Judge was made in Full Court yesterday before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) and the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Wood). Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. M. M. Watson (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master), made the application on behalf of Mr. Harry Cooper, whose suit against the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., for \$1,000 on the ground that he was entitled to six months' notice instead of three months, was decided against him.

## Terms of Written Agreement.

Mr. Jenkin said that the appellant was employed by the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., as a sub-editor-reporter under a written contract of service for four years commencing August 1, 1927. The salary set out in the third clause was \$350 for the first year, \$400 for the second year, \$425 for the third, and \$450 for the fourth year.

The sixth clause provided for either party determining the contract by three months' notice in writing. Clause eight was a restrictive covenant which purported to bind the employee for five years after the determination of the agreement from engaging in the profession in Hong Kong.

Soon after the agreement commenced to run, the appellant had his salary raised from \$350 to \$400, notwithstanding the terms of the agreement, and by April 1, 1928—within eight months of the commencement of the agreement—he received another rise to \$450. Therefore in the eight months he was getting a salary which under the agreement he was not entitled to until the fourth year. In keeping with that rapid rise he was given the duties of sub-editor of the Newspaper Enterprise journals.

It was common ground before the learned trial Judge that the difference between a sub-editor-reporter and a sub-editor was beyond question and that it is clearly delineated.

## Valid Period of Notice.

The appellant commenced his service on August 1, 1927, and on December 28, 1928, he was given three months' notice by his employers. That notice was to terminate at the end of March. At the time of the notice, he was getting \$450 per month.

The appellant contended that he was entitled to six months' notice and that the written agreement had ceased to function, that its place had been taken by a verbal agreement of service, and that under it he was entitled to six months' notice.

There were, therefore, two main questions. The first was whether or not the agreement had really gone by the boards; and the second was that, if so, what, under the new agreement, would be reasonable notice.

It would appear from the notes and the judgment of the trial Judge, continued Mr. Jenkin, that there was no question in his mind that all the witnesses were truthful, and therefore his duty was to draw the proper inference from the evidence of those witnesses.

Sir Henry Gollan: In the event of your case proceeding further, I take it that you will argue on the material now in existence and that there will be no new evidence?

Mr. Jenkin: Yes.

## Effect of a Restrictive Covenant.

Arguing on the clause containing the restrictive covenant, precluding the appellant from engaging in the profession in Hong Kong, Mr. Jenkin said that the appellant might leave the defendant firm and the restrictive covenant would start to apply. He could go back to them, however. The clause would persist for the next five years even if the appellant had a new agreement.

It was common ground that the point had been raised, and the Court gave leave to appeal.

## THE PUPPIES' DAY!

## WHEN IS A DOG NOT A DOG?

## LICENSING MUDDLE AND COURT CASES.

Yesterday saw a number of owners of dogs pay not too friendly calls upon Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy. The Magistrate was pleased to be "at home" to all his callers, too.

While the visitors waited expectantly in the wall of the Court, His Worship discussed a knotty point of law with Sergeant Reidy and announced the good tidings that, with reference to the fines he had imposed last week on dog owners who were charged with keeping the animals without licences, he thought it was absolutely clear that a puppy did not require to be licensed until it was three months old.

## The Saving Clause.

His Worship pointed out that the Dogs' Ordinance of 1927 defined "a dog" as "any male and female dog."

What could be more clear? After that definition, it is quite plain that a man who keeps elephants, monkeys, pterodactyls or swordfish without a licence cannot be prosecuted under Hong Kong's Dog Ordinance (1927) for the offence. But the man who keeps puppies—

"At the time the fines were imposed," observed the Magistrate, "I thought it ridiculous that whenever a litter of puppies is born the owner must rush out and get licences!"

One certainly shudders at the touching picture of a paterfamilias disturbed from his tiffin by an amah announcing that an interesting event has taken place in Nell's kennel. Imagine the poor man's feelings as he grabs his hat, bolts pell-mell to the police station and breathlessly buys four licences only to find, on his return home, that the new arrivals total six!

But the Authorities have had their attention drawn to another regulation which definitely states that a puppy does not require to be licensed until it is three months old.

## Fines Refunded.

The Magistrate said he proposed to cancel the fines and the money would be refunded. He thought he should point out, however, as a sort of warning that although the Regulation of three months applied to licensing, it did not apply to muzzling or the importation of dogs.

The mistake, continued His Worship, was pointed out to him by Chief Inspector Paterson, of the Police Training School and he was indebted to him for it.

Mrs. J. P. Xavier did not receive a "refund." The Magistrate observed that she had only been cautioned. The caution was therefore withdrawn.

## Mr. Goldenburg's Poodle.

Mrs. J. F. Eca de Silva was not entirely mollified when she was refunded her \$5 fine. She complained that the sergeant should not have given her the unnecessary trouble of attending the Court twice.

"We all make our mistakes," remarked the Magistrate soothingly. "No doubt," replied Mrs. de Silva, "but he ought to know the regulations better."

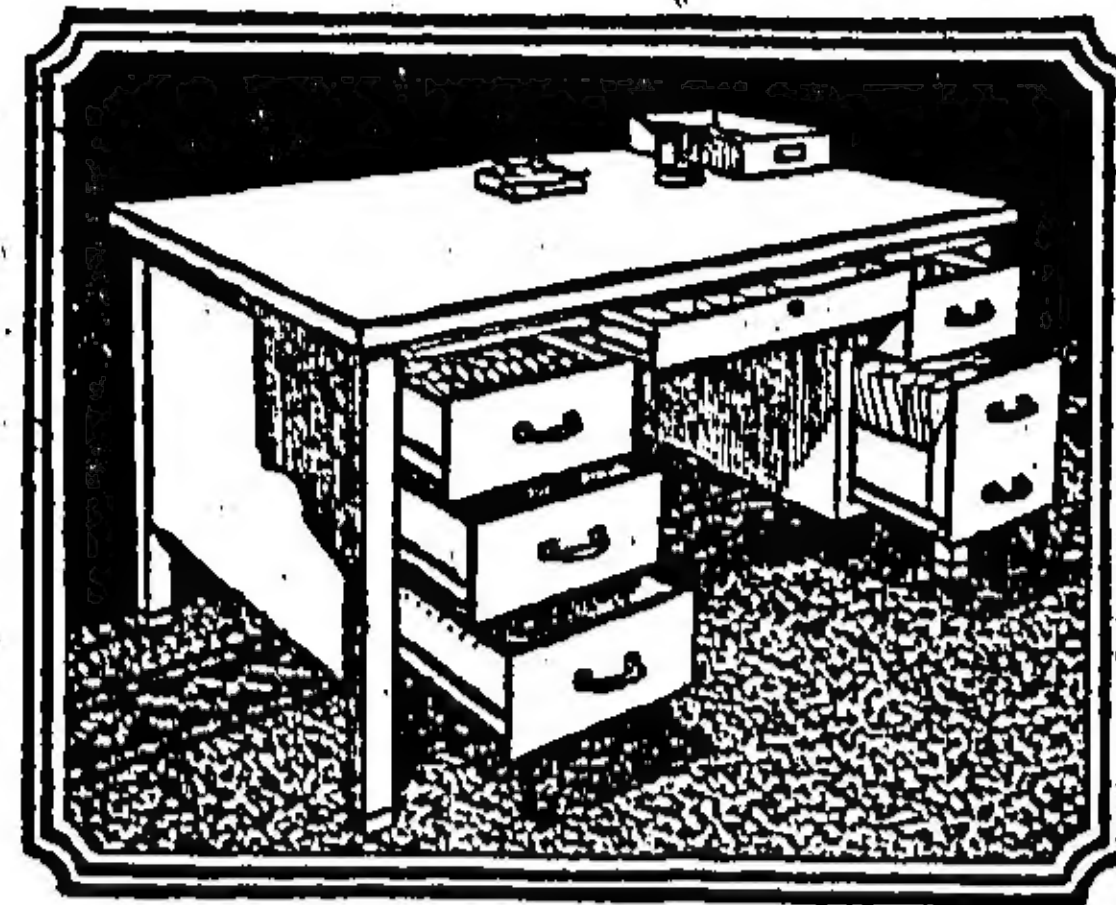
The remand summons against Mr. H. Goldenburg, who was charged with keeping a Japanese poodle without a licence, was again mentioned. The defendant, who was last week stated to have had a licence, this morning produced one which was taken out on the morning the police visited the house.

He mentioned that the dog, which was about three years old, had been given to him some four months ago, but he later lost the animal, which turned up again about three weeks ago.

In reply to His Worship, defendant said he had only had the dog for a few days before he disappeared and did not have the time to get a licence then. When it returned, he had asked his brother to get a licence, but owing to business he had delayed it for one day.

His Worship registered a caution. A new summons against Mr. F. A. V. Ribeiro for keeping two dogs without licences, was dismissed on the defendant's pleading that the both animals were under three months old.

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## INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 2 1/2 Per Cent, subject to Deduction of Income Tax, has been Declared for the HALF YEAR Ending 30th JUNE, 1929, at Rate of 1/111 Per Dollar.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST, 1929, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED FROM MONDAY, 22nd JULY, to SATURDAY, 2nd AUGUST, 1929 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. C. HYNES,  
Chief Manager,  
Hong Kong, 9th July, 1929. (5083)

THE DIOCESAN BOYS'  
SCHOOL.

SCHOOL CLOSING on THURSDAY, 11th JULY, and WILL RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, at 8.50 A.M. NEW BOYS should attend at 9 A.M. on SATURDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER.

H. DU, T. PYNER,  
Acting Headmaster,  
(5082)

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PROPERTIES

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Further particulars and Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNY &  
BOWLEY,  
Vendors' Solicitors,  
8, Des Vaux Road Central,

OR  
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,  
The Auctioneers. (5101)

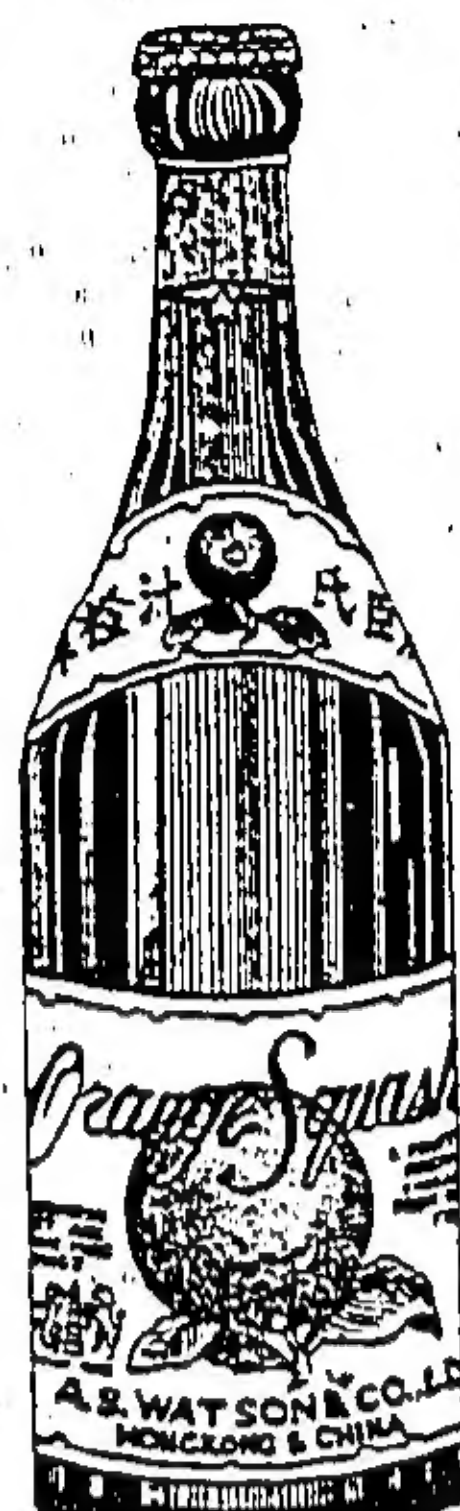
G. R.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 15th DAY OF JULY, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of OBOWN LAND at Sham Shui Po, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1254.	Adjoining New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1212, Cheung Sha Wan Road, Sham Shui Po.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	1144	23	716
			As per sale plan			

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## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.15 p.m., stated:—

Pressure remains highest between S. Japan and the Bonins. Depressions are situated to the west of Shantung and over Tongking.

Local Forecast:—S. or variable winds, moderate, cloudy, rain.

## DEATH.

STEWART.—On July 9, at Hastings, GEORGE EDWARD STEWART, aged 56. (5103)

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.  
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.  
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 12, 1929.

## CHINA "IN THE NEWS."

DURING the past week cables from Europe and the United States have brought us a variety of news concerning sundry aspects of Chinese activities. One message referred to an Anglo-Chinese agreement whereby naval cadets are to be trained in the British Navy, and a British Naval Mission is to proceed to China to give advice on technical matters to the Government. A number of warships are to be built in Britain for the Chinese Navy—in short, it appears that China is going to follow in the footsteps of Japan, though about fifty years behind. However, with the will to learn, there is no reason why China should not have a real navy within ten years, providing, of course, she is willing to pay for what some will regard as a quite unnecessary luxury, but others will consider a very urgent necessity. For the purpose of policing and defending her coasts China does not need a huge fleet of battleships and battle-cruisers; swift destroyers, minelayers, and submarines will be quite sufficient to deal with pirates and keep hostile visitors at a safe distance from China's ports and rivers. The re-appearance of a Chinese Navy will possibly necessitate a little readjustment of present values in considering what is known as "the Pacific problem," and developments will be watched very closely in Japan if in no other country. It will be some time yet, however, before the strength of the Chinese Navy becomes a factor of any real importance in Far Eastern affairs, and with the prospect of a more genuine and general peace movement developing throughout the world, it may well be that China's naval policy will prove an additional assurance of peace rather than a possible new source of danger.

Another recent item of 'cabled news of considerable interest related to the "notable development" observed by the U.S. Department of Commerce in the trend of China's trade. The increasing participation of Chinese firms in handling foreign trade is noted, together with the increasingly keen competition to secure a share of the business. A leading firm of motor-car manufacturers in the United States is reported to be placing its agencies in the hands of Chinese firms "wherever conditions permit." The qualification is of particular interest, but unfortunately no details were given in the cable as to what these essential conditions are. Certainly, if the American manufacturer can find a Chinese firm of enterprise and integrity to represent his interests in China, he will place an agency with such a concern, and can do so with complete confidence—if it is a firm of integrity and enterprise. If, however, the foreign manufacturer should make a mistake in judging the financial standing and business ability of the concern, he will be in for a more trouble than he ever anticipated. It is true that an agency placed in the hands of an unstable

or inefficient foreign firm in China may also lead to loss and disappointment, but it is so easy to check up the standing of a foreign business-house that there is really no excuse for such a mistake being made. With a Chinese concern, however, it is not such a simple matter for a foreign manufacturer to ascertain exactly what is the standing of his prospective agent, and only when "conditions permit"—in the very widest sense of the term—a really important agency is likely to be so placed. As time goes on, of course, there will be a growing volume of direct trade between Chinese and foreigners just as has developed in Japan. Enterprising Chinese firms who are as jealous of their good name as they are keen for business will gradually extend their connections, and so secure a larger share of the import and export business. The change is as natural as it is inevitable, but the field in China is so tremendous both in area and in variety that it will be very many years before this process of evolution will make itself as apparent as it is in Japan to-day.

The most recent item of cabled news is the most interesting. It relates to the proceeds at Amsterdam in connection with the fifth congress of the International Chamber of Commerce. The Chinese delegation attending these proceedings is described as the most important body of business-men which has ever visited Europe. This is all to the good, but these gentlemen have insisted upon bringing up the issue of extra-territoriality at the conference, together with sundry grievances regarding the "unequal treaties." Now there is a time and place for all things, and at an international assembly convened to discuss commercial affairs politics should be taboo. Admitted, it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the two things apart; in fact, in many countries there is either a definite or tacit alliance between them. But why bring the extra-territoriality issue up before an International Chamber of Commerce, where the delegates cannot possibly understand the rights and wrongs of the situation—for there are two sides even to the questions of extra-territoriality and "unequal treaties." The issues between the National Government at Nanking and the various foreign Powers have been very clearly set out, and are under continuous diplomatic discussion. The differences existing cannot be settled to the satisfaction of either party merely by a stroke of the pen. Again China must follow the example of Japan. The abolition of extra-territorial rights was arranged quite amicably in that country after a lot of wild talk on both sides. It took many years to bring about a settlement of the issue, and it was Great Britain who took the initiative in formally admitting that the time had come to recognise Japan's new position in the world. Negotiations precisely similar to those carried on between Japan and the Powers are now going on between China and foreign nations. Nothing which is likely to be said at the Amsterdam conference of commercial men is calculated to make easier the settlement of the points at issue. The National Government has been assured by the various Powers of their willingness to discuss treaty-revision and to conclude new agreements just as soon as the Chinese Government shows itself willing and able adequately to protect foreigners deprived of the extra-territorial rights now in operation. The solution of this question lies in Nanking, not in Amsterdam, and the Chinese business-men now visiting Europe must realise that fact, as well as anyone.

However, it is a very good idea that representatives of China should take part in the Amsterdam conference, especially as they had the opportunity of hearing the views of foreign business-men on current Chinese conditions. Mr. LAMONT and Sir ARTHUR BALFOUR, speaking on behalf of American and British interests, brought home some truths to the notice of the conference in regard to the need for establishing political and financial stability in

China. The American financier reminded the conference that the greater part of China's foreign debts were in default, and the British spokesman emphasised that the task of financial rehabilitation must be carried out by the Chinese themselves. The President of the conference also earnestly pleaded to the Chinese to set their house in order, adding that the International Chamber of Commerce would gladly lend its services to industrial and financial organisations in China, and to individual Chinese business-men, in order to facilitate the task of national and economic reconstruction. The Chinese delegates at Amsterdam have every reason to be satisfied with their reception. They have been given assurances of sympathy and offers of help; they have received encouragement to persevere with the tremendous task confronting them—but at the same time they have been reminded that, before any further financial assistance is forthcoming, possible lenders would like to see outstanding accounts cleared up, and national affairs put on a more business-like footing. China has been given full credit for what has been done towards establishing a stable Government; she has now to show what can be done towards re-establishing her national credit in the world's financial centres.

## News and Views.

Three cases of enteric and one of meningitis, all Chinese, were reported on Wednesday.

Notice of forthcoming marriage has been given between Mr. Oswald Yat Sun Yen, merchant, residing at 140, Caine Road, and Miss Marie Henriette Magdalene Chong, of 23, Ashley Road, Kowloon.

The death has occurred in England of a former resident of Hong Kong, Mr. G. E. Stewart, who on the staff of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire until his retirement in 1923. He was a keen volunteer, and for some time acted as Adjutant to the Hong Kong Defence Corps.

The many friends of Detective Inspector L. P. Lane will regret to learn that he is at the moment seriously ill at the Government Civil Hospital. Inspector Lane has had a hard time for over a month, but owing to pressure of work, had put off going to hospital until a week ago. His work is principally in connection with the investigation of murders.

One hundred and sixty-seven countries or colonies and 143 different languages were represented at an exhibition of the Press of the Empire which opened recently in Baku. The exhibition aimed particularly to show the efforts of primitive and half-civilized peoples to express themselves in print and included examples of newspapers produced by the Zulus, Papuans, etc. It contained samples of the Press in dozens of places in the South Seas, Pacific Ocean islets, backward portions of Africa and Asia. Journalistic rarities—such as the first paper ever published in Afghanistan, and collections of underground papers put out by revolutionary groups in many parts of the world—were on view.

A stout-hearted person, in the United States, refusing to be depressed by the most depressing Tariff Bill in history, has gone through it and picked out in gay mood a list of things that will still be imported free of duty; and reports them in the *New York Times*. They include garlic, lifeboats, skeletons, altars, curling stones, fossils, leeches, animals for the zoo, turtles, licorice root, agates, palm-leaf fans, and ice. And here's one that he overlooked: "women's embroidered gloves knit on a warp knitting machine." Isn't that making rather a fine point of it? But come to think of it (says Judge) it has always been the chivalrous tradition of banditry to let the victim of a hold-up keep a few things, often valuable things, and quite conspicuously selected. Far be it from us, as mere consumers, to complain of any little concession made to us in our hour of humiliation.

A Handley-Page Rolls-Royce air liner was recently converted by Imperial Airways into an aerial ambulance to fly to London a woman visitor to Switzerland who had been injured in an accident. The flight from Switzerland to London was made in less than seven hours, including a halt of one hour in Paris for lunch.

An accounting of the books of the largest national industrial trusts for the fiscal year 1927-1928, just published by the Commissariat of Finance at Moscow shows a total profit of more than \$13,000,000 roubles. The largest profit was earned by the Textile Trust, 189,000,000 roubles. The metal industry, with profits of 90,000,000 roubles for the year ranked second.

An apparently practical method for "harnessing the sun" to do man's work has been developed by Prof. V. Weinstein of the Technological Institute of Leningrad. He has constructed a cellular device for transforming sunshine into heat energy and for conducting that energy in turn to revolve wheels and perform other mechanical tasks. Experiments for the use of his invention on a large scale are being made in Central Asia.

## Education in Advertising.

The Advertising Association Incorporated have published a scheme of education in advertising, together with syllabuses of studies and examinations, founded on the report of a committee set up by the association. The plans provide for a preliminary examination, to be followed by intermediate and final examinations in which technical subjects play an important part. The preliminary examination is not intended to do more than to ensure that the student has had a good general education. Exemption from the preliminary examination will be granted to the holders of any of a long list of school-leaving certificates. Until 1931, persons over the age of 24 years, who satisfy the council that they have been engaged in advertising for four years, shall also be exempt from this examination. Those under 24 years who have been engaged in advertising for three years may, at the discretion of the council, be exempt from the optional subjects.

## Golf Clubs of the Empire.

*Golf Clubs of the Empire* (the *Golfing Annual*) makes its third yearly appearance, and with its quiet yet distinctive blue binding, which contains 317 pages of information in clear type, must surely prove a boon to golfers and a welcome addition to club as well as to private golfing libraries. After reading it through and returning to it at later intervals one is left with two impressions. The first is that here is a volume singularly well got-up on the whole, giving evidence of careful thought and preparation. The second is that it is an encyclopedia of special interest and appeal to golfers all over the Empire. One replaces it on the shelf with the feeling that somehow it establishes a measure of intimacy between all of us who play under the Union Jack whether we follow our golfing occasions at St. Andrews, Hoylake, Portmarnock or Port Adelaide; at Torquay or Royal Elizabeth, under the Snows of Gullmarg or in the Plains at Tollymore. The photographs of links and courses interspersed through the volume (although these might well be printed more clearly) add to this feeling of intimacy; seem, indeed, to bring widely scattered outposts within hailing distance of a "Fore." Selecting a few of the illustrations given, it is easy to imagine a mutual longing to visit each other's clubs, seeing members of Burnham and Berrow, St. Enodoc, Royal Dornoch, Nairn, Turnberry, and Newcastle, County Down, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; of Oak Bay, Pine Ridge, and Jasper Park, in Canada; of Nelson and Miramar, in New Zealand; of Port Alfred, in Cape Province; of Riddell's Bay, along the Bermuda Coast; and of Nuwara Eliya, on the heights of Ceylon. As the years pass, many such pilgrimages will be made—suggested, perhaps, by the possession of this book—many new friendships will be formed, friendships that will surely help to cement the Empire on lasting foundations, as they will also establish immutability the traditional principles of the game. Dealing with the particular features of the present issue, one is struck by J. Bruce Kerr's excellent article on golf in 1928; by the review of overseas golf during the past year, and by the section dealing historically with the game. Then there is a helpful Motor and Map Golf in France, pages dealing with the various leagues have every reason to be satisfied with their handiwork.

## Mathematical Prodigy.

Scientific circles are greatly interested in a mathematical prodigy just brought to public attention in Moscow. Nina Glagoliva, 22 years old, has demonstrated before a commission of reputable scientists her amazing powers of lightninglike mental calculations and her extraordinary memory. She does in her mind, in from 2 to 30 seconds, intricate mathematical problems which require hours for experts to do in the ordinary way with pencil and paper. With apparently no unusual effort she extracted the root in the ninth degree of numbers with as many as 20 digits. As to squaring or cubing numbers of only 9 or 10 digits—or extracting the square or cube roots of such numbers—it seems no harder to her than the multiplication table to ordinary humans. She also accomplished astonishing feats of sheer memory. For instance, she repeated without a single mistake long lists of words read to her not only in the Russian language but in languages which she does not know—Greek, Chinese, etc. The commission which studied this prodigy consisted of Prof. Kozminoff and Prof. Chijevsky, mathematicians; the engineer Kojinsky and the physician Dr. Kiselev. They asserted that Nina Glagoliva's powers are greater than those of the famous mathematician Arago or other prodigies of whom there is a record.

## "The New Chaliapin."

Reports of the artistic success in Paris and other European capitals of the young Russian basso, Vassili Drovianikoff, are commented upon with more than the usual fervour not in musical but in political circles in Moscow. Quotations from foreign critics who referred to Drovianikoff as "another Chaliapin" are especially gratifying to the Soviet public since the first Chaliapin has been "lost to the bourgeoisie." Drovianikoff is not only a workman by origin, but a member of the Communist Party. His career is indeed remarkable. He was born of extremely poor parents in northern Caucasus and went to work early as a wood-cutter. He was totally illiterate until he was conscripted into the Red Army. There he learned to read and write and became a Communist. His comrades in the Party branch were the first to take note of his rich and exceptionally beautiful basso voice. They arranged to send him to Moscow, where he entered the musical conservatory and developed quickly as an outstanding talent. About two years ago he went to Italy to round out his musical education. While abroad he gave many concerts in Italy, Germany and France. Recently he made a successful appearance in Paris. According to Press accounts, he has refused many flattering offers to remain outside the Soviet Union—including a well-paid contract in the United States—and is coming back to Moscow soon.

## Looking Back 25 Years.

It is so long since the concession was granted to the British syndicate to construct a railway from Canton to Kowloon that the Chinese authorities would appear to have forgotten all about it. In the Tientsin Chinese official organ it is reported that the Viceroy of Canton has obtained the necessary authority from Peking to raise a loan of 3,000,000 taels among the wealthy Chinese residents of Kwangtung province, and it is gravely set forth that the money is to be expended on the following works:—(1) To establish an official industrial institution at Canton; (2) to construct the Canton-Hong Kong and Canton-Macau branch lines; (3) to establish water-works at Canton. A humorous might ask what is to be done with the balance? *Hong Kong Daily Press*, July 12, 1904.

## Looking Back 50 Years.

In his annual report published yesterday, the Colonial Surgeon takes the opportunity to reply to the attack made upon him by the Anglo-Oriental Society's organ (*The Friend of China*) on the opium question. . . . The Colonial Surgeon distinctly and emphatically repeats that he made a statement at Canton standing—that "opium-smoking, as generally indulged in by the masses, is too limited to produce injurious effects on the constitution. It is a very small minority that are able to indulge in the habit to injurious excess, the drug being far too costly to admit of the masses indulging to such an extent, independent of other reasons." It is true that some of the poorer classes in China, like the dram-drinkers in the United Kingdom, spend more than they can afford on the drug, and even go the length occasionally of denying themselves necessities to obtain it; but we think these cases are less numerous than is usually imagined, and they certainly do not constitute a proportion to the population as do the victims of alcohol. *Hong Kong Daily Press*, July 12, 1929.



CHINA TAKES OVER  
THE C.E.R.SOVIET OFFICIALS ALL  
DISMISSED.

JAPAN APPREHENSIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HARBIN, July 11.

The offices of the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, the Far Eastern Star Trading Organisation and the Naphtha Syndicate were closed at noon yesterday by the local Chinese authorities.

Twenty important Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway were arrested and were to have been deported in the evening to Russia together with a further 40 Soviet employees of the Railway and Trade Union officials.

The Soviet General Manager, the assistant General Manager, all Soviet heads of departments, and 100 others on the Chinese Eastern Railway staff were dismissed to-day. Fan Tsi Kuang has been appointed in charge of the whole of the railway administration.

Interest in Japan.

Tokyo, July 11. While comment on the latest Chinese coup at Harbin is withheld, pending receipt of official despatches, official circles admit they are watching developments closely.

They intimate that it is feared that if the Chinese recover the Chinese Eastern Railway they will turn their attention to the recovery of the South Manchuria Railway.

The conference between Dr. Wang and Chang Hsueh Liang on diplomatic problems in Manchuria is likewise attracting keen attention, as there are reported to be indications that the result will be unfavourable to Japan.

NOTABLES' HURRIED  
DEPARTURE.

LEADERS LEAVE PEPING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEPING, July 11.

This morning, Peking was trying vainly to guess the reasons for the very sudden departure from here during the night of the various Chinese leaders who came here to confer.

Last evening, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek announced his departure. He was seen off by General Yen Hsi Shan, General Chang Hsueh Liang and Dr. C. T. Wang, just before midnight, for Nanking, the national capital. His plan to visit Hankow on his return journey from Peking was altered.

At that time all appeared to be normal but, as soon as Chiang Kai Shek had left, Yen Hsi Shan and Chang Hsueh Liang each went back to his own headquarters and gave orders for immediate departure.

Officials were summoned from places all over the city. Guards hurriedly turned out to line the streets. Special trains were hurriedly ordered.

For two hours activity was at fever pitch.

## Speculation Rife.

At 1.30 this morning, Yen Hsi Shan steamed out, bound for his own capital, Tientsin; he was followed at 1.50 a.m. by Chang Hsueh Liang, bound for his capital, Mukden, in Manchuria.

The reason for these hurried and totally unexpected departures is causing much speculation as Dr. C. T. Wang (the Foreign Minister) had openly stated that he had come here to see Chang Hsueh Liang.

Mukden Calling!

Chang Hsueh Liang's hurried departure appears to be explained by news reaching here from Harbin this morning.

It is reported that at the orders of the Manchurian Communications Committee the Chinese had taken over the Central Telegraph and Chinese Eastern Railway Telegraphs and Telephones, and also had closed the Soviet Railway Committee, Soviet Trade Commission, Soviet Trades Unions, and Soviet Naphtha Syndicate, besides which many prominent Russian railway officials had been arrested.

THE MANCHURIAN  
PROBLEM.CHANG Hsueh LIANG AND  
DR. C. T. WANG.

[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, July 11.

General Chang Hsueh Liang brought with him to Peking, a large quantity of documents and secret agreements covering the diplomatic history of Manchuria for the past thirty years. He is turning these documents over to Dr. Wang to keep at Nanking. He evidently wished to place responsibility for the so-called Manchurian and Mongolian Problems under the control of the Central Government.

RECONSTRUCTION  
OF CHINA.LONG DISCUSSION IN  
AMSTERDAM.

FRIENDLY GESTURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, July 11.

The chief topic at the International Chamber of Commerce Congress was China's economic reconstruction and the prospect of future loans.

Mr. T. Lamont (chief American delegate) thanked the Chinese for coming half way round the world to participate for the first time in the Congress. He warned them, however, that China's international credit was at a low ebb and that no large loans could be made in New York or Europe till the Chinese took careful measures to re-establish their financial and political stability.

He stressed that a great part of China's foreign indebtedness was in default and much of the security, earmarked for service loans had been sequestered. All holders of Chinese loans, irrespective of nationality, must receive equal and fair treatment.

He expressed the confidence of the Chamber of Commerce in the aims and aspirations of the Chinese Government and the Chamber's faith in the ultimate achievement thereof. The Chamber sincerely desired to assist in the reconstruction of China, where a stable Government seemed at last to be established.

## British Views.

Sir Arthur Balfour said the British delegation associated itself very warmly in the welcome accorded to the Chinese delegation.

They felt the greatest gratification at the enlarged opportunity afforded by the presence of the Chinese delegation and they felt privileged to share in laying the foundation stone of the new and inspiring wing in the great edifice which the International Chamber of Commerce had already begun.

The entrance of China with 400,000,000 of people and immense economic potentialities was a remarkable occasion.

Sir A. Balfour said the British delegation had been impressed by the outline of China's financial policy given by Chang Kiang Au, who had declared that the National Government intended to refrain from inviting foreign loans for administrative purposes until they had reorganised various sources of revenue already at their disposal.

Since Chang Kiang Au himself had referred to the subject, he (Sir Arthur) felt at liberty to say how great was the importance attached by the friends of China to the work of financial reorganisation being really given that attention which was desirable.

## A New Era.

Sir Arthur declared that nothing was calculated to give the world a better impression of the constructive capacity of the new regime in China than a really efficient co-ordination and use of her revenues, which alone were capable of carrying China far along the road to financial rehabilitation, however must proceed from within and must obviously be the work of the Chinese themselves.

He said that China's evolutionary changes not only had their sympathy but their hope, which was a much more vital sentiment. They agreed with the Chinese in thinking that the framework in which their foreign trade, so far, had been conducted, required alteration.

They welcomed the alterations already made in connection with tariffs and were in accord with the intentions already expressed by the British Government regarding other changes. They already noted unmistakable unanimity and conviction among the Chinese delegates and their views would receive the most careful attention.

Sir A. Balfour concluded by expressing the opinion that the outcome of the present transitional period could not be regarded as otherwise than with the serene confidence.

## Chinese Demands.

The Chinese spokesman urged that the time had arrived for the abolition of so-called "unequal treaties," and extra-territoriality.

## A Warm Welcome.

The Plenary Session finally adopted a resolution welcoming the participation of the Chinese delegation, declaring that they would organise a National Committee of Commercial and Industrial Banking Forces in China and expressing appreciation of the important part the Chinese business men could play in the further economic development of China and the promotion of international relations.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRAGIC STORY OF  
THE H47."IMPOSSIBLE FOR CREW  
TO BE ALIVE."

SALVAGING HELD UP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10.

The Rear Admiral commanding submarines has arrived at Pembroke Rock aboard a destroyer, which transferred deep water diving apparatus to the battleship "Rodney."

The Admiral proceeded in a destroyer to the position of the sunken H47.

He reports that the H47 and L12 were cruising on the surface at 8 a.m. when the L12 struck the H47 at right angles on the port side, her bow penetrating two feet abaft of the foremost control room bulkhead.

The H47 sank in a few seconds. Orders had been given to close the watertight doors and abandon ship.

From the evidence of the commanding officer and others, it does not appear that the doors could have been closed.

The L12 was carried down 40 feet at an angle of approximately 30 degrees with bows down.

The captain, officers, and men on deck were thrown into the water. Much water entered the L12 before her hatches could be closed.

The Rear Admiral was convinced that it was impossible for any of the crew of the H47 to remain alive more than a few minutes.

The weather at present is against successful location of the H47.

Mr. Alexander, "First Lord," announced in the Commons that unfavourable weather had compelled a temporary suspension of the salvage operations for the H47.

TROTSKY NOT ALLOWED  
IN ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons to-day the Home Secretary announced that the Government had decided not to allow Trotsky to visit England.

TIENTSIN CONCESSION  
RENDITION.

[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, July 11.

The negotiations over the retrocession of the Tientsin Belgian Concession to China will be resumed to-morrow at Nanking. The attitude of the Belgian delegation is quite conciliatory towards China's proposals, and hope is cherished that no further impediment will occur.

## Difficulties to be Met.

Signor Pirelli (President) earnestly pleaded that China set her house in order. He said it was extremely difficult for them to understand Chinese conditions and they frequently received news of military movements which caused great concern among the well wishers of China.

But they were confident that military feudalism would definitely disappear and they were glad to learn that a Chinese National Committee, representative of all the economic forces of China was to be formed to collaborate with the International Chamber of Commerce.

If the Congress succeeded in attaining this, mutual knowledge and understanding must follow and they would certainly succeed in establishing mutual friendship.

## China's Internal Trade.

Referring to China's internal trade the President said the day when the interior was opened up to direct contact with other countries by improvements in transport and communications, and when China would really be able to play her part in the world's business, would be a day full of promise for the progress of mankind.

The International Chamber of Commerce believed with Sun Yat Sen that the primary force of human evolution was co-operation, not struggle.

Therefore, the International Chamber of Commerce had decided to offer industrial, commercial, financial organisations and business men of China the services of the efforts for national and economic organisation.

"SOUTHERN CROSS"  
IN LONDON.BERT HINKLER'S RECORD  
BEATEN.

SCENES AT CROYDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10.

The Australian aviator, Captain Kingsford Smith, arrived at Croydon from Australia this afternoon in the "Southern Cross." The last stage of the long journey was covered in good time, the machine taking off at Rome at 4.55 a.m. and arriving at Croydon at 3.20 p.m.

There were wild scenes of welcome when the "Southern Cross" descended at Croydon.

In an interview with Reuter, Captain Kingsford Smith said he had flown from coast to coast in 15 days, 21 hours, 13 minutes, while the journey from Sydney to London took altogether fifteen days.

It is officially stated that the "Southern Cross" beat Bert Hinkler's record by nearly two days, taking 13 days from Derby, Australia, to Croydon.

## THE SINGAPORE BASE.

FIGURES IN COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Mr. Alexander said that under arrangements made the late Government had approved that the work at the Singapore Base should be completed in 1937.

The expenditure to date had been \$559,312 and it was estimated that the amount for the completion of the work would be \$2,900,483.

These figures did not include expenditure on the floating dock, amounting to \$271,492, nearly all of which had been paid.

Replying to a supplementary question Mr. Alexander said that considerable sums had been received from the Dominions, and also from the Federated Malay States.

ANGLO-CHINESE NAVAL  
AGREEMENT.

BRITAIN'S SHARE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10.

Mr. Walter Ayles, the Labour Member for North Bristol, asked in the House of Commons to-day whether consideration of the Anglo-Chinese Naval Agreement (providing for the training of Chinese naval cadets and a British Mission to assist in the development of the Chinese Navy) could not be postponed till after the Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations, and whether the Agreement would be submitted to the House of Commons before its final ratification.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, replied that the contract providing the Naval Mission was negotiated with the approval of the last Government.

It was proper for His Majesty's Government to assist the new Chinese Government in the organisation of its armed forces for general police purposes and for the suppression of piracy.

Sir Austen Chamberlain asked whether the Government approved the action of their predecessors.

Mr. Henderson said he was unaware that he had said anything inconsistent with Sir Austen's suggestion.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL  
PROGRAMME.

CURTAILMENT LIKELY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10.

Conflicting considerations of undiminished unemployment and the producing of a striking international gesture of goodwill are reported to have weighed with the Cabinet in considering the naval programme.

Several newspapers state that the Government has decided to abandon the projected construction of six submarines and their parent ships.

## THE OPIUM HAUL.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The Chinese Minister has suspended Kao Ying, the consular official at San Francisco, in whose wife's luggage a large quantity of opium was found.

A CHINESE TEMPLE  
IN CHICAGO!MAGNATE'S OFFER TO  
SVEN HEDIN.

FOR STOCKHOLM, TOO.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Chicago, July 11.

Mr. Victor Bendix, Chicago millionaire, has contributed \$135,000 towards the expenses of a scientific expedition to China.

He has also offered a similar amount for the purpose of erecting two Buddhist temples, one in Chicago, and the other in Stockholm. They will be exact replicas of temples in China.

The funds have been entrusted to Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous explorer, who is now in New York, and who will soon be returning to China. The explorer will select the temple furnishings from Mongolia and North China.—United Press.

OVER 200 HOURS IN  
THE AIR!AMERICAN FLYERS STILL  
GOING STRONG.

["D.P." Special Service.]

LOS ANGELES, July 11.

Loren Mendell and Peter Reinhardt, who have already broken the world's endurance flight record, to-day passed the 200-hour mark in continuous flying.

During the afternoon they dropped a note saying "If the crowd down there is waiting for us to land, it might as well go home, and come back next Tuesday."—United Press.

## PARIS DRUG DISCOVERY.

AFGHAN EX-MINISTER  
BLAMELESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 11.

There is considerable mystery as regards the heroin and cocaine which was addressed to Gulam Nabi Khan, the ex-Afghan Minister here.

It is believed he had nothing to do with the matter, and that drug traffickers used his name, hoping to secure diplomatic immunity.

THE REVISED PRAYER  
BOOK.

A PARTIAL SANCTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 11.

The Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury has passed a resolution on the motion, Archibishop of Canterbury, acting in the use of the Revised Prayer Book of 1925 by bishops and clergy in parishes, provided any deviation from the book of 1662 have been previously approved by the parochial and church councils.

LABOUR PARTY HAPPY.  
AN AUSPICIOUS START.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10.

The Commons are agreed that the reply to the Address on the King's speech debate has not produced any development which in any way weakens the Parliamentary position of the Government whose supporters are elated by the large majorities with which they have been favoured in the opening stages of the Parliamentary battle.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL  
PARITY.

PRES. HOOVER'S APPROVAL.

["D.P." Special Service.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.

Well-informed circles here to-day stressed the view that the Administration proposes to emphasise the doctrine of Anglo-American naval parity as part of the doctrine of Disarmament itself, if the personal views of President Hoover are carried out.

Parity and reduction will be given the right of way at the expense of emphasis on "freedom of the sea."

Colonel Stimson, Secretary of State, in an interview, declared that the United States is stressing parity because it is one of the longest steps towards prevention of an international agreement not to shoot at each other.—United Press.

SEDITIONISTS ON  
TRIAL.SEQUEL TO INDIAN  
OUTRAGES.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LAHORE, July 10.

The trial has begun of 16 people, including Jai Gopal (who was the instigator of Bhagat Singh and Dutt and nine others who absconded), on a series of charges of conspiring to wage war against His Majesty the King so as to deprive him of his sovereignty in British India.

They are also charged with attempting to overthrow the Government by blowing up trains, and obtaining money from persons abroad, interested in revolution in India, robberies and murders.

The murders include that of Banerjee, Inspector of the C.I.D. at Benares in January of last year, and of Mr. Saunders, assistant superintendent of Police at Lahore.

BOARD OF TRADE  
RETURNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 11.

The Board of Trade returns for June show imports to be \$21,498,000, and exports \$20,683,000, decreases of \$11,894,000 and \$17,344,000 respectively as compared with May.

THE PROHIBITION  
SQUABBLE.MR. LOWMAN AND HIS  
"DISMISSAL."

["D.P." Special Service.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Another turn to the Prohibition enforcement squabble was given to-day when Seymour Lowman, assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Prohibition, accused Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, of having "confirmed" news of Mr. Lowman's reported resignation.

Mr. Lowman said it was true that he had called at the White House with a dismissal form in his hand. But, he continued, the document referred to another Prohibition enforcement official whose name he declined to reveal.—United Press.

WORLD'S NON-STOP  
RECORD.

BID FOR AIR SUPREMACY.

["D.P." Special Service.]

LONDON, July 8.—Another attempt to capture the world's non-stop air record will be made this year by the British Royal Air Force.

Although the flight from Cranwell to India by Squadron-Leader Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieut. Jenkins was the longest ever made without a halt by a British machine, it failed by a short distance to exceed the world's record.

On this second attempt, which will be made in early autumn, it is probably that the route between England and South Africa will be selected in preference to that to India. This was the original choice, but bad weather necessitated the alteration.

The Falvey (Napier) monoplane which made the flight to Karachi will again be used.—United Press.

NORWEGIAN BOOTLEGGER.  
ARRESTED AT GOTHENBURG.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Stockholm.—Norway's king of liquor smugglers, Marius Maange, a giant in physique, whose exploits on Norway's "rum row" have been surrounded with a halo of the picturesque, has been arrested by the liquor control police at Gothenburg.

Maange has amassed a huge fortune during the past few years which he used freely to develop his business of smuggling liquor from Sweden into Norway.

He bought for cash large tracts of mountainous and rocky land hugging the coast around Gothenburg and constructed cunningly hidden natural harbours from caves blasted away by dynamite.

He is believed to own the greatest part of the many vessels in the smuggling fleet which used these specially built harbours and the police who have for months been trying to catch Maange declare that he has smuggled more than 15,000 gallons of spirits into Norway.—United Press.

## Telegrams in Brief.

General Castro Girona, who was formerly Captain-General in charge of the garrison at Valencia, has been sentenced to one year's detention in a military prison for culpable negligence in carrying out his duties during the revolt in Valencia in January last.

Mr. MacDonald has announced in the House of Commons that Lord Ullswater has agreed to preside over the Committee to deal with Electoral Reform, adumbrated in the King's speech, but the terms of reference of which have not yet been determined.

The "Pathfinder" landed in Rome at 9.30 on Wednesday evening. In the House of Commons, during questions, Mr. W. Lunn (of the Overseas Department) said that a further report from the Governor of Hong Kong, on the question of the abolition of the *mui tsai*, had been received and was now being considered.

In the House of Commons, questioned regarding Sir Esme Howard's making of the Washington Embassy "dry," Mr. A. Henderson (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) pointed out that Sir E. Howard's decision was purely personal and would not affect the right of his successor.

## CHINESE JUSTICE.

PECULIAR REASONING.

["D.P." Special Service.]

SHANGHAI, July 10.

Peculiar Chinese modes of reasoning, in conflict with China's modern criminal code, form the basis for many decisions by Chinese judges in the Appeal Court at Shanghai, according to a dissenting opinion filed by Senior Consul's Deputy Ramondino in the case of a chauffeur who ran down and killed a man.

Ramondino declared that there was no evidence to show that the chauffeur was at fault but that the Provisional Court, knowing the chauffeur to be employed by a foreigner who would pay, imposed a fine of \$500 and ordered payment of an extra \$1,000 to the victim's family. This was upheld by the Appeal Court.

There are certain peculiarities in the Chinese way of reasoning which conflict with the terms of the Criminal Code but nevertheless form the basis of many decisions given by the Chinese judges of this court," said Ramondino in his opinion.

## More Accidents.

"One of these peculiarities is that in every fatal motor car accident, and in fatal accidents generally, the mere fact that death has been caused is interpreted as 'causing' responsibility" on the person who caused the death and as necessitating the punishment of that person.

"For primitive man such a conception was quite natural. Indeed it was the orthodox view in Biblical days. In these enlightened times, however, when China is supposed to have assimilated Western principles, such 'reasoning' can only be looked upon as archaic.

"Whether the driver has or has not been negligent, punishment must be inflicted on him. Even if the deceased himself was entirely to blame, as in the case under review, pecuniary compensation must be paid to his family. Hence the eagerness always shown by the Chinese judges, when holding inquests, to find blame attached to chauffeurs, the sympathy which they show to the claims of mercenary relatives who exploit a corpse in the hope of getting money, and their readiness to convict the accused so that the civil claim can be established."—United Press.

## THE PRINCE'S MOUNT.

SENT TO HOME OF REST.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Melton Mowbray, July 6.—"Just an idea," the Prince of Wales' and only and favorite hunter and who never once unsaddled his Royal rider has been pensioned off, and dispatched to the Tor Royal Farm, Cornwall, where he joined the happy band of veteran hunters, polo and rodeo ponies, who are spending their last days in peace and quietness on the moors on the estate.

Since the Prince gave up hunting and disposed of his stud, "Just an idea" has spent many weary days in







# Money and Markets

## RAW SILK.

### AWAITING CROW REPORTS.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have forwarded us the following letter dated June 17 which they have received from Messrs. Hornby, Hemelyk & Co., Liverpool:—

Compared with prices ruling a week ago, values are about 4c. to 5c. higher.

The New York certificated stock on the 4th inst. was 3,700 bales, made up as follows:—Grade A 1,775 bales, B 1,110, C 115, D 190, E 310, F 75, W 10, X 25, Y 10, and Z 55.

According to our mail advices from New York, the large forward purchases recently made by manufacturers have been somewhat of a surprise in view of the uncertainty of the new Japanese crop. In some quarters it is believed that most of the important manufacturers have covered heavily for the early autumn and are holding back for cheaper prices.

May consumption figures had little effect although the daily average was lower than last month. (Generally speaking, the market seems to be awaiting definite advices as to cotton prices and the size of the new crop. The next few months usually bear the brunt of selling pressure, and unless some bullish crop news is forthcoming, prices may show some decline from the present level.)

Our New York correspondents cable that there is a steady demand for prompt delivery of spot silk. Futures are neglected. It is reported that finished goods are moving slowly.

Another cable to hand during the week-end says that the market is awaiting definite crop reports. An easier tendency is likely in the summer.

Close New York Saturday—June \$4.56, July \$4.56, September \$4.79, October \$4.79.

## OIL TANK VESSELS.

### EXPANSION OF TONNAGE.

In view of the marked improvement which has taken place in the oil freight market this year, there have been indications recently of new construction. It is reported that orders have been placed by Norwegian owners for three motor tank vessels of 13,000 tons, and that charters have been secured for these vessels for as long a period as 10 years at a rate of 6d. per ton per month, which represents a distinct improvement on the terms ruling at the beginning of this year.

It is unlikely, however, that owners will forget the occurrence of periods of severe depression in the oil tank freight market, and particularly that of last year.

**Cause of Depression.**  
The periods of depression have been clearly due to the supply of tonnage exceeding the demand, and an important factor in the surplus which has existed from time to time is considered to have been the policy of a number of Scandinavian owners in building tonnage on the strength of Bank advances and often endeavouring to secure long-term charters.

The Banks are understood to be now rather more reserved on this matter than they were. In view of the necessity of maintaining the interest payments rates were accepted last year which many owners contended were quite unremunerative, and a large number of expensive vessels were laid up idle. The output of oil tank tonnage in recent years has been very heavy, and this type of shipping now represents an important part of the mercantile marines of the world.

There were on June 30, 1914, 1,479,000 tons, as compared with 1,544,000 tons on June 30 last, and while the new tonnage of last year was not equal to that of 1927—the output for 1928 was about 1,956,000 tons, as compared with 2,348,000 tons for the previous year—the forthcoming returns for June 30 will show a further large expansion in the supply of this type of shipping.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE COMPANY.

New York, July 1.—Announcement was made here to-day that except for a negligible amount, all the 4½ per cent. debenture bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have been subscribed for by stockholders of the company.—United Press.

## PALM OIL.

The average price of palm-oil in 1928 was about 238 per ton and that of kernels about 420 per ton. The Malayan oil has commanded a premium above the market prices on

## COMPANY DENY A \$500-A-YEAR VOTE.

### MANAGER NOT ENTITLED TO A PAYMENT.

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice MacKinnon in the King's Bench Division in the action brought by Mr. Alexander Samuel Newmark, of Lyndhurst-gardens, Hampstead, against Roneo, Ltd., of Holborn.

Mr. Newmark claimed £3,453, which he said was due to him as director's fees, salary as managing director, and commission on profits. Roneo, Ltd., agreed that they owed £3,000, but counter-claimed £2,294, of which they alleged that £2,375 had been drawn at the rate of £500 a year, without authority, and the rest was for interest wrongly paid and for goods sold.

### Judge's Finding.

Mr. Newmark contended that the £500 a year was voted to him for extra services in connection with a company owned by Roneo, Ltd., and that the other directors knew that he drew it.

The company denied that authority was given for the payment of the extra £500 a year, or that it was known that Mr. Newmark was drawing it.

Mr. Justice MacKinnon found that under resolutions passed by the board and the subsequent agreements Mr. Newmark was not entitled to the £500 a year, and that it was paid without the knowledge of the board until 1925.

He said that Mr. Newmark on his claim was entitled to recover £3,185, but on the counter-claim Roneo, Ltd., were entitled to £2,663 18s. 2d. That meant that there would be judgment for Mr. Newmark for £519 18s. 10d.

There had been a payment into court of £450. That was 266 too little, but it ought not to affect the costs.

"I intend that all the costs in the proceedings, except for a small amount, shall be paid by Mr. Newmark, and not by Roneo, Ltd.," added Mr. Justice MacKinnon. He awarded Mr. Newmark the costs up to the entering of the defence, Roneo, Ltd., to have subsequent costs on the claim and counter-claim.

## U.S. TARIFF AND EGG PRODUCTS.

### ATTEMPT TO INCREASE CUSTOMS TAX.

Washington.—Alleging that they must meet intense competition from China, the National Food Producers' Council requested the House Finance Committee to-day to increase the house tariff on eggs and egg products.

The Council represented poultrymen of 30 states, and it was receiving support from the Farm Bureau Federation.

Doubling or tripling of existing duties was asked for by the Council whose proposed new schedule would call for a duty of 12 cent per lb. on frozen eggs, 35 cents per lb. on whole eggs, 30 cents per lb. on dried yolks, 30 cents per lb. on powdered yolks and 60 cents a pound on dried albumen.

The request apparently seemed excessive, in the eyes of committee members. Mr. Reed Smoot of Utah pointed out that American exports of eggs in shell were now 50 times in excess of imports.

Witnesses declared, however, that egg production was a new industry in the United States. There are but 50 large plants and 300 small ones operating on lines satisfactory to fulfillment of bakery requirements.

## PROHIBITION AND COFFEE.

### SUBSTITUTE FOR "HOOTCH."

### ["D.P." Special Service.]

San Francisco.—American prohibition is making more coffee drinkers. The authority for this statement "knows her coffee," as she is one of the most wealthiest coffee plantation owners in Salvador and regarded as the most expert coffee bean taster in Central America.

Miss Emma Barrios, 23, is the coffee expert who believes Americans' dry laws aid her business. She controls a plantation of 20,000 acres with more than a half million coffee trees in Salvador.

"Each year a greater amount of our coffee is being sold to American markets and prohibition is the reason," Miss Barrios stated upon her arrival here recently for her annual San Francisco shopping tour. Incidentally, she said this year's crop will be the largest in the history of Salvador.—United Press.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### "BULLISH" TONE CONTINUES.

### NEW HIGH LEVELS REACHED.

### ["D.P." Special Service.]

New York, July 2.—Yesterday's bullish tone continued on the New York Stock Exchange to-day, carrying leading industrial and rail issues to the highest quotations in their history, says the daily report of the Dow Jones Financial News Agency.

Millions of dollars of market value were added during the course of the afternoon's trading.

### Steel and Rails.

After the early selling this morning, which was easily absorbed, United States soared, carrying rails and stimulating the whole field. About a dozen new highs were registered in the rails alone.

At the close U.S. Steel stood at 166 1/4, the close yesterday having been 162 1/4. Among the rails,

Canadian Pacific, closed at 236 1/2, up 5 1/4; Baltimore and Ohio rose 2 1/4 to close at 129 3/4; Chicago

North-western was up 1/2 to close at 75; Erie advanced 1/8 to 80 3/8; Lehigh moved up from 98 3/8 to 99 1/4; Missouri Pacific advanced from 95 3/4 to 96 7/8; New York Central was up 1 1/2 points to 219;

Northern Pacific advanced 2 7/8; Reading and Rock Island each advanced a point, and Southern Pacific went up 1 1/2 to 137. Mercantile issues followed suit. Montgomery Ward went up two points to 114.

### Automobiles.

Automobiles, on a basis of excellent results produced on reports, strengthened. General Motors was off 1/4 at the close but Chrysler was up 1/2, Packard advanced from 136 3/4 to 137 3/8, and Willys Overland closed at 26 3/8, up two points.

### Copper.

Coppers were weak for the most part, with the exception of American Smelting which showed an advance from 100 3/4 to 111 7/8. Kennecott moved up at the close to 90 3/4 from 88 1/2. Anaconda was off 1/2 to 117 1/2 at the close.

Equipments were firmer on a basis of large orders from the railways. General Railway Signal closed at 119 1/2, up 3/4.

Wright Aero showed strength as a result of an order for airplanes for the U.S. Navy, which desires 132 new ships. The close showed Wright quoted at 131, up 1/4.

Sales to-day were again large, totalling 4,593,750 shares which topped yesterday's large total of 4,057,420 shares.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrial issues was up 5.06. For 20 rails it was up 3.41.—United Press.

## CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS.

### LARGE PROGRAMME OF CONSTRUCTION.

### ["D.P." Special Service.]

Winnipeg, Man.—According to information here, when the three provincial wheat pools of Western Canada have completed their 1929 building programmes, they will be operating a combined total of 1,608 grain elevators at country points. Of this number, 1,055 will be in Saskatchewan, 300 in Alberta and 163 in Manitoba.

The immense storage capacity under control of the pools is seen when it is realized that these elevators at shipping points have a capacity of from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels each.

The programme of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, which has recently been announced. That organization intends to build 81 elevators this year made up of 27 at new points each of 35,000 bushels capacity, second elevators at 31 points each 45,000 bushels, and 23 old houses to be torn down and rebuilt. This will bring the total for the Saskatchewan pool to 1,055.

In Alberta and Manitoba, the construction will be mostly of new points with 72 elevators to be erected in the former province and 20 in the latter. This makes a total of 178 elevators to be erected by the co-operative grain organizations in the Prairie Provinces this year.

## SHANGHAI RUBBERS.

### BIG RISE REPORTED.

The following cabled quotations received yesterday in Hong Kong by Messrs. Benjamin and Potts from their Shanghai Office show a big advance over last week's prices:

	Last week's quotations:	Thursday's prices:
Anglo-Javas	88.50	89.75
Anglo-Dutch	4.50	5.85
Batu Anams	55	1.00
Chemors	1.75	2.10
Consolidated	3.75	4.00
Kronweeks	2.60	3.00
Repahs	1.35	1.70
Tanah Merahs	1.50	1.65
Tobongs	2.50	2.85
Ziangles	7.50	9.25

## NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

### DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

The local branch of the above bank has received news from the Amsterdam Head Office that a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year 1928 has been declared.

## CANADA'S EXPORTS OF GRAINS.

### OVER \$50,000,000 GAIN.

### ["D.P." Special Service.]

Ottawa, Ont.—Data on Canada's exports of grain and flour are now available for three-quarters of the current crop year in a summary issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covering the nine months ended April 1929. The statement shows that during this period Canada exported 254,744,826 bushels of wheat compared with 203,900,038 bushels in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The value of exports of wheat in the current nine months at \$310,949,885 compares with \$263,318,294 in the comparative period of the preceding year.

A considerable gain is also shown in the exports of Canadian wheat flour, from 7,481,068 barrels to 9,131,720 barrels while the value increased from \$47,168,635 to \$60,150,466.

A big jump is shown in barley exports from 19,026,712 bushels to 25,466,412 bushels. The value of barley exported in the 9-month period of the current year is given as \$19,166,317 compared with 16,040,908 in the corresponding period of last crop year. Exports of oats nearly doubled, from 4,993,129 bushels to 9,013,798 bushels and the value was up from \$2,009,303 to \$5,181,482. Rye exports on the other hand show a decrease from 6,368,813 bushels to 5,821,511 bushels, while the value of rye exports decreased from \$6,446,640 to \$4,668,797.

In the combined exports of wheat, wheat flour, barley, oats and rye, the Bureau's statement shows an increase for 9 months of the current year of \$54,375,247 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The value for the nine months ended with April was \$389,576,827 compared with \$335,201,680 for the 9-month period ended with April 1928.

## ONTARIO'S METALLIC OUTPUT.

### INCREASE OF 25 PER CENT.

### ["D.P." Special Service.]

Toronto, Ont.—Metallic production from Ontario mines and smelter in the first quarter of 1929 shows the substantial increase of \$3,937,000 or nearly 25 per cent. above the record for the corresponding period of 1928. The figures for the quarter are:—1929, \$18,780,760; 1928, \$15,842,790.

The feature of the statement is the marked expansion in the output of the nickel-copper industry. The value of copper, metallic and in matte exported, increased from \$1,584,941 to \$3,630,773. Nickel, metallic and in matte exported, also in oxide and salts, shows a gain from \$4,635,664 in the first quarter of last year to \$3,934,882 for the first quarter of 1929. Gold production remained practically stationary, \$8,060,192 for the first quarter of this year compared with \$8,123,013 in the corresponding period of last year. Silver output amounted to \$1,309,804 compared with \$885,408 in the first quarter of 1928.

## HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 11, 1929.

H.K. Bonds	\$1,255 buy, 1,360 sell.
Do., London	\$129 buy.
Chartered Banks	\$194 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & B.	\$233 nom.
Do., C.	\$2151 nom.
F. & O. Banks	\$291 nom.
East Asia Banks	\$293 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$330 nom.
Union Insurance	\$324 buy.
North China Ins.	\$180 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$180 nom.
China Underwriters	\$210 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$305 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	\$770 nom.
Dongkass	\$371 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	\$244 buy, 25 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$267 buy.
Indo-China (Freight)	\$17 buy.
Do. (Deck)	\$70 nom.
Shall Transport	\$93 nom.
Union Waterboats	\$22 nom.
Benguet	\$3 nom.
Kilaas Mining Admin	\$39 nom.
Langkats (combined)	\$14 buy.
Do. (single)	\$14 buy.
S'hai. Explorations	\$14 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$14 buy.
Ranby	\$14 buy.
Tranoh Mines	\$14 buy.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$144 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$30 nom.
China Provident	\$4.35 sel., 430/35 sel.
Hongkass	\$168 nom.
New Engineering	\$14 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$115.139 buy.
Two Cottons	\$14 buy.
Oriental Cottons	\$14 buy.
S'hai. Cottons (old)	\$14 buy.
Do. (new)	\$14 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$39 buy, 450 sel.
H.K. Land	\$80 buy, 81 sel., 604 sel.
Shanghai Land	\$147 buy.
Humphreys Estate	\$14 buy.
H.K. Roadways	\$7.90 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$19 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	\$4.05 nom.
Do. (new)	\$4.05 nom.
Star Ferries	\$6.42 nom.
China Light	\$139 sel.
Do. (new)	\$1340 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$561 buy, 56 sel.
Macao Electric	\$204 nom.
Sandakan Lights	\$21 sel.
Telephones	\$7 nom.
China Buses	\$14 buy.
Singapore Tramways	\$14 buy.
Do. (Freight)	\$20 buy.
China Sugars	\$90 cts. buy.
Malayan Sugars	\$37 nom.
Canton Ice	\$3.10 buy.
Cement (combined)	\$3.65 nom.
Do. (old)	\$71 buy.
Do. (new)	\$140 nom.
H.K. Buses	\$7 sel.
United America	\$4 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$18.55 buy.
Wataona	\$12 nom.
Der A Wings	\$80 cts. buy.
Lane Drawford	\$12 sel.
Mackintosh	\$18 buy.
Sincere	\$12 buy.
Wm. Fowells	\$21 sel.
H.K. Amusements	\$24 nom.
H.K. Gasworks	\$14 buy.
H.K. Indus. & Bldg.	\$14 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	7 1/2 prem. buy.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; aa.—sales nom.—nominal	

## STONE LINKS WITH THE EMPIRE.

### MINSTER BLOCKS SENT TO NEW CHURCHES.

A piece of masonry from York Minster has just been despatched to Australia in order that it may be incorporated in the fabric of the new Episcopal Church at Bundaberg.

Pieces of stone from Westminster Abbey and Canterbury Cathedral are also being sent to be built in the walls of the church. Applications for stone from various parts of the Dominions and also from the United States have previously been received when new churches were being built, and the Dean and Chapter of York have nearly always acceded to them.

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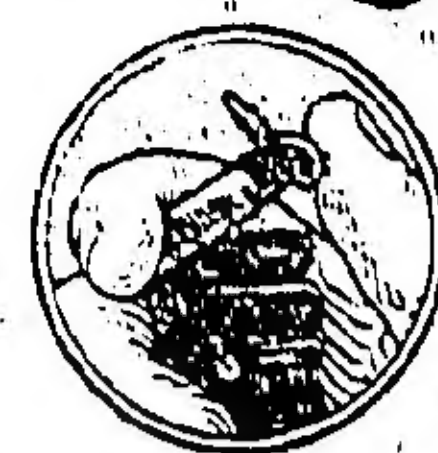
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Sugar Shipment Tangles; Pigs And Colony's Population, are other Topical features.

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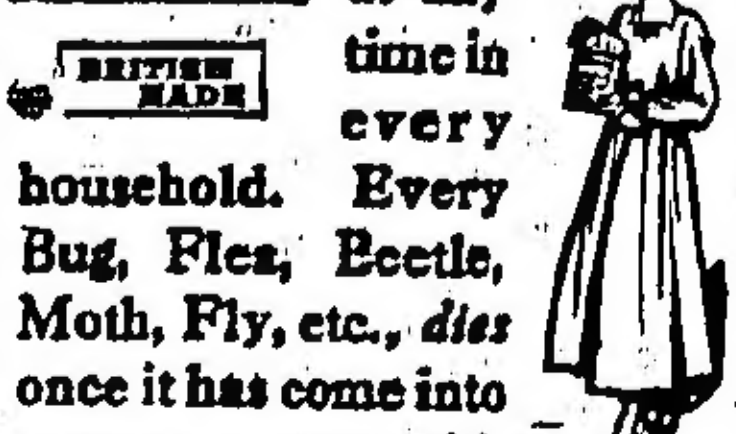
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## OXFORD PUT UP A GOOD FIGHT.

SOME CARE-FREE HITTING AT LORDS.

NAWAB OF PATAUDI'S SUCCESS.

The Oxford and Cambridge match ended in a draw, after Cambridge, in their second innings, had forced the pace and declared at 220 for 4 wickets, leaving Oxford with 322 to get to win.

Although it seemed a foregone conclusion the match would end this way, Oxford, at their second attempt, had scored 202 for only 4 wickets when stumps were drawn. The score was almost entirely due to a partnership between A. M. Crawley, who made 83, and the Nawab of Pataudi, who followed up his first innings century with a finely-played 84.

### The Morning's Play.

Earlier, Oxford's remaining two wickets in their first innings had fallen for only 1 run, leaving them 131 behind. S. A. Block and B. H. Valentine were successful when Cambridge went in again, scoring 35 and 52 respectively.

Some free cricket was seen throughout the day, 423 runs being scored in all for the loss of 9 wickets.

Scores, enabled by Reuters, were: Cambridge—1st Innings, 377 (J. T. Morgan, 130, G. D. Kemp-Welch, 57).

Oxford—1st Innings, 146 (The Nawab of Pataudi, 100).

Cambridge—2nd Innings, 220 for 4 wickets (S. A. Block, 55, B. H. Valentine, 52).

Oxford—2nd Innings, 202 for 3 wickets (A. M. Crawley, 83, Nawab of Pataudi, 84).

## LARGER U.S. GOLF BALLS.

BUT THEY WILL BE LIGHTER.

["D.P." Special Service.]

New York—Golf in the United States will be played with a larger and lighter ball after January 1, 1931. This announcement, the most radical step taken by a governing body of the sport in years, was made recently by Prescott S. Bush, secretary of the United States Golf Association.

The new ball will measure not less than 1.68 inches in diameter, and weigh not more than 1.55 ounces. Standard dimensions for the present ball are 1.62 inches and 1.62 ounces in weight.

The announcement affects only territories under the rule of the U.S.G.A. British Golf authorities recently rejected the proposed change.

In the United States however, the new ball will affect the millions who have turned to the Scottish game—"duffers" as well as competitive professionals and amateurs.

### Fall of the Ball.

"Our experiments have shown that the new ball tends to fall more nearly straight down to the end of its carry," said Herbert Jacques of the U.S.G.A. Executive Committee. "This makes it better for approaching as the tendency to roll is not so great and as a result, clubs with less loft and without marked faces designed to aid backspin may be used for pitching to the green. The lighter qualities of the ball will also minimize the old evil of the deep pock-mark left by the present ball on the face of the green after a sharp pitch."

Bush predicted that duffers would find the ball especially adapted to better play on the fair-way, inasmuch as it provides a better target for brassie and spoon shots.

The subject of the larger and lighter golf ball arose first in 1926 when U.S.G. officials recommended to the British Governing body an option of the new dimensions. No official action was taken at that time and in 1928 the British returned a recommendation that the new ball be adopted.

It was the turn of the U.S.G.A. to delay at that time, the American body preferring to complete the experiments then being conducted before taking official action. Meanwhile Britain reconsidered and the U.S.G.A. is now waiting to see what attitude will be taken in England regarding the present announcement.

## THE "TALKIES" WAR.

LONDON SOCIETY AND SLANG.

CIRCUS PARTIES THE VOGUE.

["D.P." Special Service.]

London, July 8.—Over teacups and champagne glasses and from the shelter of editorial desks and speakers' tables, a "sniping" warfare is being waged here on the American "talkies."

Critics, orators and lecturers have made it almost a vogue to condemn the sound films and even society, which "doctored" to the "talkies" last season, has found new diversions.

The primitive circus apparently has supplanted the talking pictures in the favour of society leaders. Lady Cunard has been making up large circus parties, which have included the Duchess of Rutland and Sir Thomas Beecham, the music critic. Other circus enthusiasts are Lady Wyndham, Lady Juliet Duff, Lady Birkenhead and Sir Victor Sassoon.

### Newspaper Critiques.

Newspaper critics attack the "talkies" chiefly for spreading American slang and customs.

"The Americanisation of the country through the medium of the talkie film screen is fast being accomplished," writes the film critic of the *Daily Mirror*. "In the West End of London every super-cinema except one is showing films in which voices provide entertainment in the dialect of the Bowery, the Middle West and occasionally of New York's four hundred."

"The effect of these talkies is already reflected in the conversation of children—and in many instances grown-ups. Talk in youthful circles today is of 'boobs,' 'ginks,' 'simps,' 'bjackers,' 'saps' and 'dumbells'—the last two expressions being the terms applied to friends whose mentality is not ranked as high as it might be."

"It is quite a common occurrence for small boys and girls to greet their parents after a visit to the talkies with 'Hullo, Kid,' and small wonder that a modern translation of 'a dream of fair women' becomes 'a bunch of blondes.'"

### Cosmo Hamilton.

This "propaganda" can only be counteracted, the critic concludes by making good sound-pictures in Great Britain.

Among the more distinguished assailants of the "talkies" is Cosmo Hamilton, the novelist. At a luncheon of the English speaking union, he declared the sound pictures were inferior to the silent films and prophesied that 50 per cent. of the public—probably married men—would always detest "talkies," while the other 50 per cent. would continue to prefer the silent films.

Despite this opposition, however, the public has continued to pack the theatres showing "talkies." Recently the London county council granted permission to five large music halls to exhibit sound films on Sundays, although the Lord's Day Observance Society opposed the move.

Meanwhile, the drive for British-made talking films under the new quota act continues. Much interest has been shown in the United States, Limited, a newly formed company, which is constructing a mammoth studio at Ealing. United Studios, however, will not produce films but will lease its equipment to British companies.

There is considerable discussion of the possibility of making Shakespeare's plays into "talkies."

"The films would have to be made by English actors in English talk films," said Reginald Bach, well-known British producer. "That is quite certain. America simply cannot do this kind of thing."—*United Press.*

## PROHIBITION AND SAVINGS.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Buffalo (N.Y.), July 6.—Prohibition has helped the people of this country to save approximately sixty billion dollars in ten years, it has been in effect, Major Frank B. Ebbert, lawyer and associate of Payne B. Wheeler, told delegates to the sectional conference of the Anti-Saloon League here.

No nation has written a more wonderful story of peace and prosperity than we have since Prohibition went into effect," he declared. "It reads like a romance. While I do not claim that these figures are all due to Prohibition, I do contend that it is the largest single element when we consider all angles of the situation."—*United Press.*

## NEW RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

SPEEDING UP PRODUCTION.

"SOCIAL COMPETITION" PHASE.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Moscow, July 8.—Competition, once an outlaw word belonging to the capitalist dark ages, has regained its social standing here, although it appears in polite Soviet society again in a Bolshevik disguise—as "socialist competition."

A strong campaign for "socialist competition" is now under way, with the Press devoting pages to a record of its progress. It was undertaken some time ago in the hope of stimulating production, tightening efficiency, eliminating idleness on the job and generally getting more out of the individual workman for the pay given him by the Government.

### Commercial Challenges.

To those accustomed to the real intensive competition of economic necessity outside, the Soviet version seems tame and make-believe. It amounts to one factory challenging another as to which will increase its output more during a given period of time; or the entire industry of one town challenging the industry of another. Sometimes the competitions are arranged as between two or more departments in the same factory, more rarely among individual workers.

Artificial as this proceeding sounds, it has nevertheless heightened activity all along the line. For one thing, the announcement of a challenge and its acceptance focuses public attention on the factories involved.

A natural sporting instinct, a sort of "sporting spirit," leads the workers to exert themselves to win. As to the directors of the competing units, their professional reputation is at stake and they throw themselves into the work with a vim. Intended primarily to smarten up industrial life, the socialist competition has spread to nearly all corners of Soviet economic and cultural life.

### Spreading Knowledge.

Socialist competitions are started in the collection of grain, the liquidation of illiteracy, the spread of books, the eradication of hooliganism—in nearly everything. As a result the whole Soviet Union at the moment is humming with tens of thousands of contests, large and small, and additional thousands of challenges are made with a flourish and accepted with trumpets every week.

The traditional rewards—banners, loving cups and the like—are being awarded to the winners. Moreover, an innovation has been made by giving cash rewards in some cases.

Discounting the noise of the Press and the rhetoric of political leaders, the socialist competition amounts to an effort to "speed up" production—the same sort of effort that is made in capitalist countries by means of bonuses, higher wages or the threat of dismissal.

Communist leaders take pains to explain that there is no similarity between socialist competition and the brand commonly practised outside of Russia. Thus Joseph Stalin himself, in a preface to a book on the subject, asserts that the two brands must under no circumstances be confused. Capitalist competition, he says, aims to kill its economic competitor; one business thrives on the misfortune of another in a dog-eat-dog sort of fight.

Soviet competition, he proceeds, is in which the loser too gains by the process. It is not a fight, but a race, in which both runners are equally stimulated.—*United Press.*

## POLICE PROMPTITUDE.

FIVE MEN IN A CAR TRACKED IN TWO HOURS.

Prompt measures by the police were followed by the appearance of five men at Old-street Police Court accused of being concerned together in stealing a motor-car valued at £150.

Detective Sergeant Rayner said that the car was reported stolen at 8.30 p.m. at Commercial-street Police Station. He received information that one of the men had been heard to say that he wanted a car for the purpose of committing a burglary in Essex. A telephone message was sent to the Essex police at 9.15 p.m., and the five men were arrested at 10.30 p.m. at Rochford with the car.

Frederick Joseph Allen, aged twenty, of Angela-gardens, Colchester-road, who was stated to be the "prime mover" in the case, was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and Walter Francis Duck, aged twenty-four, of Eastman-street, to three months' hard labour. The other men, Albert Joseph Lewis, aged twenty-seven, of Menotti-street, Bethnal Green; Stanley Charles Carter, aged twenty-one, of Bellarise-row, and Edward James Salmon, aged twenty-one, of Nicholls-square, Egham, were remanded.

## POOR CABINET MINISTERS.

UNABLE TO ENTERTAIN.

PLIGHT OF LABOUR LEADERS.

["United Press.]

London, July 7.—English society matrons are inwardly and silently disappointed at the outcome of the British election. They foresee a future let-down in the number and character of official entertainments. They are afraid the social whirl will degenerate into a social swish.

It takes gold and plenty of it to keep the social pot burning. The majority of the Labour Ministers are frank and admit they haven't got the golden stirring rod.

Most of them sacrificed larger incomes to become members of Mr. MacDonald's cabinet. Their official salaries, unaugmented by private income (which most of them haven't), are not sufficient for wide and lavish entertaining.

### The Premier.

Hence, during the life the Labour Cabinet, English society matrons are looking forward to a dull time as far as high Governmental and official functions are concerned. Many of the new Ministers have been loath to take up residence in the official quarters because of the added expense.

It was at first reported that even Mr. MacDonald did not want to move into 10, Downing Street, official home of all Prime Ministers, and that he was considering just using it for his town office. But he later decided to leave his breezy country home at Hampstead and make his home at Whitehall in traditional English fashion.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has decided to move into No. 11, Downing Street. It is the traditional official home of the head of the Treasury, although although there have been departures from the custom.

Official residences for the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Privy Seal are also awaiting the decision of the new Ministers to occupy them.

The majority of the new Ministers are losing money by giving up their old positions. Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Philip Snowden and Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, were all ardent journalists and made considerable money writing for the English Press. Now that they hold official positions this form of revenue is denied.

### Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal; Mr. J. R. Clynes, Secretary of State for Home Affairs; and Miss Margaret Bondfield, Secretary of Labour, were all three earning their living as officials of trade unions. Their salaries were automatically stopped with their acceptance of posts.

Mr. W. A. Jowitt, new Attorney-General, is perhaps making the greatest sacrifice in income. Mr. Jowitt's income at the bar was estimated at £20,000 to £40,000 a year whereas, with all fees, he can not earn more than £16,000 (about £80,000) a year.

The new Prime Minister, although he is "the all powerful," actually draws less in salary than the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Lord Chancellor and several others, while the Prime Minister draws £25,000 a year (£25,000), and the Lord Chancellor gets £10,000—just double.

Cabinet offices which returns a salary of £5,000 a year are held by Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary; Capt. Wedgwood Benn, India; Mr. Sidney Webb, Dominions; Mr. Tom Shaw, War; Lord Thomson, Air; Mr. W. Adamson, Scotland; Mr. W. Graham, Board of Trade; Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Health.

Miss Bondfield as Minister of Labour, Mr. N. Buxton as Minister of Agriculture, and Sir Charles Trevelyan as Minister of Education receive only £2,000 a year.

## TWO MEN SHOT DEAD IN A FIELD.

FOUND AFTER ALL-NIGHT ABSENCE FROM HOME.

Frederick Durrant, aged nineteen, of Markshall, and Frederick Turner, aged twenty-six, of Eaton, were found dead by Durrant's aunt, Mrs. Jolly, who was crossing a field at Cringleford, near Norwich, on her way to work.

The bodies lay two feet apart. Durrant had been shot behind the right ear and Turner in the forehead. Turner had a gun in his hand.

Both men were employed by Mr. Ernest Morse, a farmer and rose-grower, in whose field they lay. They had been away from their homes all night.

The two men had cartridges in their pockets, and it is thought that they may have been rabbit shooting, and that Turner accidentally shot his companion and then, in remorse, turned the weapon upon himself. They were good friends.

## CHINESE MARRIAGES IN AMERICA.

SHOCK FOR FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

["D.P." Special Service.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.

Chinese matrimonial notions and American ideas on morality received a thorough airing to-day in the Federal Court of Appeals, with the result that Wong Op, a Chinese who married not wisely but too frequently, succeeded in winning a chance to remain in America.

Wong first arrived in the United States at Astoria, Oregon, in 1902 when he was only 10 years old. In 1906, at the age of 17, he accompanied his father on a visit to China and in accordance with parental instructions he married a Chinese wife, leaving her behind when he returned to the United States.

Wong married again in Astoria in 1927 and went off on another visit to China with his American-born wife. While they were in China Mrs. Wong the Second died. Wong accordingly "picked up" the wife of his 1906 marriage and took her back to America with him.

Federal authorities detected the fact that Wong returned with a wife other than the one he started out with. They refused to admit the first Mrs. Wong and they likewise ordered Wong himself deported on grounds of moral turpitude.

Wong objected vigorously and took the case up to the Court of Appeals, which decided to-day that concubinage as practised in China does not constitute moral turpitude and is simply the custom of the country, which Wong followed.—*United Press.*

## SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

ELECTS WOMAN PRESIDENT.

For the first time in the history of the Shakespeare Club, which held its annual meeting on the 355th anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday, a woman (the Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon), Miss Annie Justins, was elected president. The meeting preceded the unfurling of the flags of the nations, of which there were 64, and the procession to the Parish Church.

Sir Frank Benson, the doyen of actor-managers, director of many festivals at Stratford, and the first honorary freeman of the town since David Garrick, proposed the immortal memory at the luncheon, saying he had learned "something of the soul of Shakespeare" through the production of his plays, the acting of his characters.

Coming to Stratford, he had learned also that the instinct of the pilgrim was right, "that if you want to become acquainted with the innermost being and soul of a man, you must turn to the place where he was born, where he lived the most important period of his life."

The Mayor expressed her belief that under new conditions of organization and proper endowment, the great object for which the Memorial Theatre was founded would be wholly achieved and maintained for all time. It was hoped that the new theatre would be opened in 1931.

At the annual meeting of the governors of the Memorial Theatre it was announced that there was £250,000 now available, a sum which would pay for the new theatre and provide the nucleus for its endowment fund.

## STRIKER TO PAY.

MAGISTRATE DECIDES IN FAVOUR OF A FIRM.

Mr. Basil Watson, the magistrate at North London Police Court, gave judgment in the case arising from the strike at Messrs. Pollock Ltd., wholesale clothing manufacturers of Mare-street, Hackney, half of whose workers are on strike on the question of the recognition of a "Breakaway" union.

Sixty-seven tailors' cutters had been summoned for breaking their contract as weekly servants, and the case of Samuel Barnett, against whom damages to the amount of £4 15s. were claimed, was taken as a test case.

Mr. Watson said that it was purely a question of contract, and he had on the evidence come to the conclusion that in this case there was a contract. Barnett would have, therefore, to pay the damages claimed, £4 15s., with costs.

The other summonses were adjourned, as was also an application for further summonses. A resolution deciding to return to work was passed at a mass meeting of the employees, who had been on strike for two weeks.

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Haiyang, Douglas, July 12.  
Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., July 12.  
Anking, B. & S., July 14.  
Kingsman, B. & S., July 14.  
Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., July 14.  
Haining, Douglas, July 16.  
Ningpo, B. & S., July 16.  
Haining, Douglas, July 16.  
Kanechow, B. & S., July 21.  
Kanechow, B. & S., July 21.  
Namsang, Jardine's, July 21.  
Takliwa, B.I., July 23.  
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 23.  
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 23.  
Yuenang, Jardine's, July 23.  
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 3.  
Gurna, B.I., Aug. 4.  
Tijsondari, J.C.J.L., Aug. 4.  
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 9.

## ANTWERP.

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.  
Sawa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.  
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.  
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.  
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.

## AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Cabarita, Dwell's, July 12.  
Taiping, B. & S., July 16.  
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.  
Arakura, E. & A., Aug. 2.

## BALTI PORTS.

Lahn, Melchers, July 17.  
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.  
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.

## BALTIMORE.

City of Mandalay, Bank, July 15.  
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.  
At. Astus, B.F., Aug. 5.

## BANGKOK.

Hellas, Thoresen's, July 14.  
Kwangchow, B. & S., July 14.  
Kingsman, B. & S., July 16.  
Chinhua, B. & S., July 16.  
Hellas, Thoresen's, July 21.  
Kakran, B. & S., July 21.  
Hellas, Thoresen's, July 28.

## BELAWAN DELL.

Lahn, Melchers, July 17.  
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., July 19.  
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.  
Springbank, Bank, July 31.

## BOMBAY.

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.  
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.

## BOSTON.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.  
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 15.  
Japanese Prince, Furness, July 15.  
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.  
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.  
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 1.  
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.  
Adrasus, B.F., Aug. 5.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

## BREEMEN.

Lahn, Melchers, July 17.  
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.  
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.

## BRINDISI.

Nippon, Dodwell's, July 12.  
Timavo, Dodwell's, July 22.  
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 10.

## CALCUTTA.

Kumsang, Jardine's, July 13.  
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 13.  
Hosang, Jardine's, July 20.  
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.  
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 30.  
Sirdhana, B.I., July 30.  
Talamba, B.I., Aug. 3.

## CEBU.

New York, S.S.S., July 19.  
Bellingham, S.S.S., July 20.  
Golden Mountain, S.S.S., July 23.  
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.

## CHEFOO.

Hutchow, B. & S., July 23.  
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 8.

## COLOMBO.

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.  
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 12.  
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.  
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.  
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.  
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 16.  
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.  
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.  
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.  
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.  
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.  
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.  
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, Aug. 7.  
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.  
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

## COPENHAGEN.

Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.

## DALNY.

Isar, Melchers, July 13.  
Luchow, B. & S., July 13.  
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 31.  
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

## DUTCH PORTS.

City of Cambridge, Bank, July 12.  
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 12.  
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.  
Lahn, Melchers, July 13.  
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.  
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.  
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.  
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.  
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, Aug. 7.  
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.  
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.

## FOOCHOW.

Haiyang, Douglas, July 12.  
Haining, Douglas, July 16.  
Haining, Douglas, July 16.

## GENOA.

Saarlund, Jelsen, July 12.  
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.  
Autolycus, B.F., July 20.  
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.  
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.  
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.  
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

## GLASGOW.

Autolycus, B.F., July 20.  
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.

## HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Tuan, B. & S., July 12.  
Canton, M.M., July 15.  
Kingsman, B. & S., July 16.  
Tonkin, M.M., July 16.  
Chinhua, B. & S., July 16.

## HAMBURG.

City of Cambridge, Bank, July 12.  
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 12.  
Lahn, Melchers, July 13.  
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.  
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.  
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.  
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, Aug. 7.  
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.  
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.

## HAVRE.

Autolycus, B.F., July 20.  
Danmark, Manners, July 23.  
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.

## HONOLULU.

Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.  
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 24.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.

## ILOILO.

New York, S.S.S., July 19.  
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Golden Mountain, S.S.S., July 23.  
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.

## JAPAN PORTS.

Aldington Court, Jar., July 13.  
Phemius, B.F., July 13.  
Isar, Melchers, July 14.  
Chenocaux, M.M., July 16.  
Orestes, B.F., July 16.  
Philoctetes, B.F., July 16.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.  
Kiddersport, P. & O., July 17.  
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.  
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.  
Yimada, Dodwell's, July 18.  
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.  
Mikawa, P. & O., July 18.  
Namsang, Jardine's, July 21.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.  
Leverkusen, Jelsen, July 23.  
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 23.  
Takliwa, B.I., July 23.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, July 24.  
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.  
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 26.  
Yuenang, Jardine's, July 23.  
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.  
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.  
Athos II, M.M., July 30.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.  
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.  
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, Aug. 2.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 2.  
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 2.  
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 3.  
Gurna, B.I., Aug. 4.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 6.  
Pinve, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.  
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.  
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.  
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.  
Eurylochus, B.F., July 12.

## JAVA PORTS.

Tjikini, J.C.J.L., July 16.  
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., July 17.  
Tjisore, J.C.J.L., July 27.  
Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., July 20.  
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 7.

## LIVERPOOL.

Autolycus, B.F., July 20.  
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.  
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.  
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.  
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.  
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.  
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.  
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.  
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, Aug. 7.  
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.  
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

## LONDON.

City of Cambridge, Bank, July 12.  
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.  
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.  
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.  
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.  
Khiver, P. & O., Aug. 3.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, Aug. 7.  
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.  
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.

## LOS ANGELES.

Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.  
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 24.  
Golden Tide, States S.S., July 30.

## MANILA.

Cabarita, Dwell's, July 12.  
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 12.  
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.  
Taiping, B. & S., July 16.  
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., July 16.  
New York, S.S.S., July 19.  
Bellingham, S.S.S., July 20.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 20.  
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 23.  
Golden Mountain, S.S.S., July 23.  
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.  
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.  
Pres. Grant, Dollar, July 23.  
Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., July 20.  
Arakura, E. & A., Aug. 2.  
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

## MARSEILLES.

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.  
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.  
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.  
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 16.  
Lahn, Melchers, July 13.  
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.  
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.  
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.  
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.  
Porthos, M.M., July 30.  
Khiver, P. & O., Aug. 3.  
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

## NAPLES.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

## NEWCEWANG.

Luchow, B. & S., July 13.

## NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.  
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 15.  
Japanese Prince, Furness, July 15.  
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.  
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.  
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 1.  
Adrasus, B.F., Aug. 5.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

## NORTH CHINA.

Isar, Melchers, July 14.  
Java, Manners, July 20.  
Leverkusen, Jelsen, July 23.  
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 31.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 2.  
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

## OSLO.

Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.

## PANAMA.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.  
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.  
Defiance, S.S.S., July 23.

## PENANG.

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.  
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 13.  
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.  
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.  
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., July 13.  
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.  
Hosang, Jardine's, July 20.  
Kwangchow, B. & S., July 20.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.  
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.  
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.  
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 30.  
Sirdhana, B.I., Aug. 3.  
Khiver, P. & O., Aug. 3.  
Talamba, B.I., Aug. 3.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

## PORTLAND.

Washington, S.S.S., July 17.  
Michigan, S.S.S., Aug. 2.

## RABAU.

Cabarita, Dwell's, July 12.  
Bremerhaven, Melchers, July 17.

## RANGOON.

Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.

## SAIGON.

Andre Lebon, M.M., July 16.  
Porthos, M.M., July 20.

## SANDAKAN.

Cabarita, Dwell's, July 12.  
Hinsang, Jardine's, July 12.  
Arakura, E. & A., Aug. 2.  
Mausang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.  
Washington, S.S.S., July 17.  
Aldington Court, Jar., July 13.  
Phemius, B.F., July 13.  
Hansang, Jardine's, July 14.  
Isar, Melchers, July 14.  
Szechuan, B. & S., July 14.  
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.  
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 26.  
Golden Tide, States S.S., July 30.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.  
Michigan, S.S.S., Aug. 3.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.

## SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.  
Nagato, Gilman's, Aug. 11.

## SEATTLE.

Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 23.  
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.  
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.  
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.  
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.

## SHANGHAI.

Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., July 12.  
Aldington Court, Jar., July 13.  
Phemius, B.F., July 13.  
Hansang, Jardine's, July 14.  
Isar, Melchers, July 14.  
Szechuan, B. & S., July 14.  
Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., July 14.  
Yingchow, B. & S., July 15.  
Chenocaux, M.M., July 18.  
Ningpo, B. & S., July 18.  
Orestes, B.F., July 18.  
Philoctetes, B.F., July 18.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.  
Kiddersport, P. & O., July 17.  
Sinkiang, B. & S., July 17.  
Yusan, Jardine's, July 17.  
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.  
Luchow, B. & S., July 13.  
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.  
Yimada, Dodwell's, July 18.  
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.  
Taiwan, B. & S., July 18.  
Java, Manners, July 20.

## SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Chaksang, Jardine's, July 21.  
Kanchow, B. & S., July 21.  
Soochow, B. & S., July 21.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.  
Leverkusen, Jelsen, July 23.  
Takliwa, B.I., July 23.  
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 23.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, July 24.  
Kwaishan, Jardine's, July 24.  
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.  
Antenor, B.F., July 24.  
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.  
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 24.  
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 24.  
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.  
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.  
Athos II, M.M., July 30.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.  
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.  
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 31.  
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 2.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, Aug. 2.  
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 2.  
Gurna, B.I., Aug. 4.  
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Aug. 4.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 6.  
Pinve, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.  
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.  
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 9.  
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.  
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.

## SINGAPORE.

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.  
Saarlund, Jelsen, July 13.  
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 13.  
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.  
Anking, B. & S., July 14.  
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.  
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.  
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 16.  
Kingsman, B. & S., July 16.  
Lahn, Melchers, July 13.  
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., July 13.  
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.  
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.  
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.  
Hosang, Jardine's, July 20.  
Kwangchow, B. & S., July 20.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.  
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.  
Derfflinger, Melchers, July 27.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.  
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 30.  
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.  
Sirdhana, B.I., July 30.  
Khiver, P. & O., July 20.  
Talamba, B.I., Aug. 3.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

## SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.

## SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.

## SWATOW.

Haiyang, Douglas, July 12.  
Anking, B. & S., July 14.  
Hellas, Thoresen's, July 14.  
Kingsman, B. & S., July 14.  
Kwangchow, B. & S., July 14.  
Szechuan, B. & S., July 14.  
Haining, Douglas, July 16.  
Sinkiang, B. & S., July 17.  
Yusan, Jardine's, July 17.  
Haining, Douglas, July 17.  
Hansang, Jardine's, July 21.  
Hellas, Thoresen's, July 21.  
Kakran, B. & S., July 21.  
Kwangchow, B. & S., July 21.  
Soochow, B. & S., July 21.  
Kwaishan, Jardine's, July 24.  
Hirundo, Thoresen's, July 23.

## TIENTSIN.

Chongshing, Jardine's, July 12.  
Isar, Melchers, July 13.  
Java, Manners, July 13.  
Hutchow, B. & S., July 23.  
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 31.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 2.  
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.  
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

## TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Nippon, Dodwell's, July 12.  
Timavo, Dodwell's, July 12.  
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 10.

## TSINGTAO.

Isar, Melchers, July 13.  
Hansang, Jardine's, July 14.  
Szechuan, B. & S., July 14.  
Java, Manners, July 18.  
Sinkiang, B. & S., July 17.  
Yusan, Jardine's, July 17.  
Chaksang, Jardine's, July 21.  
Soochow, B. & S., July 21.  
Kwaishan, Jardine's, July 24.  
Antenor, B.F., July 24.  
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 31.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 2.  
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

## VANCOUVER, B.C.

Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.  
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.

## VICTORIA, B.C.

Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 23.  
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.  
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.  
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.  
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.  
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.

## VLADIVOSTOK.

Aldington Court, Jar., July 13.  
Philoctetes, B.F., July 13.  
Java, Manners, July 20.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, July 24.  
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.  
Glenahane, Jardine's, Aug. 2.

## WEIHAIWEI.

Hutchow, B. & S., July 23.  
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 8.  
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.

## EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Achilles due from Shanghai Aug. 20.

Adrasus left for Shanghai July 23.

Agapenor due from Singapore July 23.

Agra due from Europe July 23.

Aki Maru due from Japan July 23.

Akita Maru due from Singapore July 19.

Alipore due from Shanghai July 13.

Alster due from Europe Aug. 10.

Andre Lebon due from Shanghai July 13.

Antenor due from Europe July 23.

Arakura due from Japan Aug. 2.







## CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC

## TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver

11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 17
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 31	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 21
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 13	Sept. 21
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Sept. 23	Sept. 26	Sept. 29	Oct. 2	Oct. 13
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 12
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Oct. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 9	Nov. 20
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Nov. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Nov. 30
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 27	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 7	Dec. 18
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 21	Dec. 24	Dec. 27	Jan. 7
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	Jan. 30
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 3	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 11	Feb. 22
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Feb. 13	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	Mar. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 19	Mar. 21	Mar. 30

E, Asia and E, Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

## HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
July 23	July 25	EMPRESS OF FRANCE	July 26
Aug. 13	Aug. 15	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 16

## CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER

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## N.Y.K. LINE

REDUCE THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A.  
VARYING FROM £83 TO £120 ON SALE.

## Summer Excursion Rates:

From Hong Kong to SHANGHAI and return	H.K. \$120
" " " " " " " " " "	H.K. \$165
" " " " " " " " " "	H.K. \$180
" " " " " " " " " "	H.K. \$210
" " " " " " " " " "	H.K. \$235

## SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports &amp; Honolulu.

SIBERIA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th July

TAIYO MARU ... Wednesday, 7th August

## SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai &amp; Japan Ports.

MIRHEIMA MARU ... Monday, 29th July

IYO MARU ... Monday, 12th August

## LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo &amp; Suez.

HAKONE MARU ... Saturday, 13th July

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 27th July

## SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila &amp; Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th July

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st August

## BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang &amp; Colombo

AWA MARU ... Friday, 12th July

NAGATO MARU ... Saturday, 27th July

## SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOKUYO MARU ... Monday, 19th August

## SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town &amp; Ports.

BINGO MARU ... Friday, 9th August

NEW YORK, BOSTON, HAVANA via PANAMA.

ATAGO MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd July

## LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa &amp;

Marseilles.

+ DURBAN MARU ... Saturday, 20th July

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang &amp; Rangoon.

+ RANGOON MARU ... Monday, 15th July

## SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

+ LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 18th July

KAGA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 19th July

HAKUSAN MARU ... Monday, 22nd July

+ Cargo only.

Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: C. No. 292 and 3897. (Private exchanges to all Depts.)

## TO MERCHANTS &amp; IMPORTERS

## NEW YORK TO HONG KONG

IN 17 DAYS

By REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

## OF THE PRINCE LINE

MALAYAN PRINCE ... Sails New York 13th July arrives Hong Kong 29th Aug.  
ROYAL PRINCE ... 27th ... 15th Sept.  
CINGALESE PRINCE ... 10th Aug. ... 26th

AGENTS: FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD. Phone C-3185

King's Building

## Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

## YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORT 12,130 TONS;  
THROUGH CARGO  
8,100 TONS.

The general cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were follows:

British	Cargo	Through
Hydrangea	H.K.	Ports.
Swatow	129	—
Hang Sang	450	553
Tsingtao	—	—
Tea	250	—
Haiyang	—	—
Foochow	400	—
Chennan	—	500
Canton	—	—
Halvard	2,000	—
Kumsang	—	—
Osaka	3,197	624
German	—	6,456
Dorff	—	1,977
Haiphong	500	—
Dutch	—	500
Tjimonok	—	—
Batavia	2,130	3,500
Japanese	—	2,130
Hozan Maru	—	3,500
Keelung	900	—
Batavia Maru	—	—
Japan	1,658	2,703
Portuguese	—	2,558
Nam Peng	—	2,702
Heihow	170	—
Wing Wo	—	—
K. C. Wan	250	—
Chinese	—	420
Cheung On	—	—
Shanmei	10	—
Tak Hing	—	—
Au Tau	3	—
Tak Hing	—	—
Maeno	30	—
Total	12,137	9,179

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:

Arr. Dep.

British 7 6

Japanese 2 2

Norwegian 0 1

Chinese 3 3

Dutch 1 1

French 0 2

Danish 0 1

German 1 1

Portuguese 2 0

Total 16 17

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

AT THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.

ADDRESSED FROM

Miklavikur From

Jail omto ... Osaka

AT THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

ADDRESSED FROM

Gilmor Craig Fincho From

Granitoid ... New York

## DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

## MARINE COURT.

The mistress of a passenger boat was fined \$5 or five days' imprisonment by the Hon. Comdr. G. F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday for committing a breach on her license, namely carrying a load of cargo.

## Notice to Mariners.

With reference to Notice to Mariners 'S-150 dated June 6, 1929, the following should be added to the list of approved makers of Standard Life Buys:—

Messrs. Hoo Cheong Wo, 51, Con-

hought Road Central, Hong Kong.

## Asiatic Deck Passengers.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Hydrangea (Br.) Swatow ... 308

Hang Sang (Br.) Tsingtao ... 12

Tea (Br.) Foochow ... 29

Haiyang (Br.) Foochow ... 46

Halvard (Br.) Pakhoi ... 51

Kumsang (Br.) Japan and Amoy ... 335

Dorff (German) Haiphong ... 171

Tjimonok (Dutch) Batavia and Balikpapan ... 171

Hozan Maru (Japanese) Keelung and Swatow ... 156

Cheung On (Chinese) Shanmei ... 55

Tak Hing (Chinese) Au Tau ... 35

Total ... 1,229

The Kipperport left Singapore for Hong Kong on July 10 and is due on July 16 about noon.

## ARRIVALS.

July 10.

Halvard, British str., 1,917 tons.

Capt. W. Lee, from Pakhoi, buoy No. 336.—Shun Tai S.S. &amp; Co.

Nam Peng, Portuguese str., 373 tons.

Capt. J. M. A. Passauha, from Hoiloh, buoy No. C43.—Shun Yick S.S. &amp; Co.

Wing Wo, Portuguese str., 493 tons.

Capt. I. A. de Lencos, from Kwong Chow Wan, buoy No. C43.—Chup Yick S.S. &amp; Co.

July 11.

Batavia Maru, Japanese str., 2,736 tons.

Capt. K. Yugeta, from Yokohama, buoy No. A4.—O.S.K.

Chennan, British str., 1,356 tons.

Capt. A. Cooke, from Canton, buoy No. B9.—B. &amp; S.

Cheung On, Chinese str., 582 tons.

Capt. H. C. Liddell, from Campa, North Point Wharf.—The Master of his agent.

D. Tirpitz, Italian str., 7,060 tons.

Capt. W. Pechunder, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—Jeb-

sen &amp; Co.

Kum Sang, British str., 3,341 tons.

Capt. Chandler, from Kobo, Moji and Amoy, Kowloon Wharf.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Lok Sun, British str., 1,045 tons.

Capt. H. R. Edmondson, from Swatow, buoy No. C44.—Lee Fat.

Szechuen, British str., 1,594 tons.

Capt. J. R. Shearer, from Swatow, buoy No. B12.—B. &amp; S.

Tjimonok, Dutch str., 3,810 tons.

Capt. J. Schol, from Balikpapan, buoy No. A10.—J.C.J.L.

Yat Shing, British str., 1,494 tons.

Capt. P. Jowitz, from Canton, Kowloon Dock.—J. M. &amp; Co.

## CLEARANCES.

July 11.

Cabarita, Ex. Chronos, for Manila.

Chennan, for Amoy.

Dorff, for Hoiloh.

Harunasan Maru, for Hong Kong.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Marly, for Bangkok.

Mausang, for Sandakan.

Prosper, for Saigon.

Szechuen, for Canton.

Tean, for Hoiloh.



## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

## MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE MOTOR VESSEL

## "VAN HEUTSZ"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and PENANG, on 18th July.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths.

English cuisine.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service to a destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents:—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Telephone 1574. YORK BUILDING, GRAZER ROAD.

## BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

## ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

## UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT

"CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam &amp; Hamburg ... 12th July

"CITY OF ATHENS" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam &amp; Hamburg ... 9th August

## NEW YORK, BOSTON &amp; BALTIMORE

"CITY OF MANALAY" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July

"CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th August

"CITY OF CANBERRA" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Sept.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

## ANDREW WEIR &amp; CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA &amp; BALTIMORE

"SPRINGBANK" ... 4th August

MAURITIUS &amp; SOUTH AFRICA

"TINHOW" ... 12th August

Leading for Mauritius, Réunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinda, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines apply to—

Telephone: Central 4791.

## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

## P. &amp; O., British India Apear and Eastern &amp; Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).  
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS  
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEBEC, LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ALIPORE	5,273	19th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
KHYBER	5,114	30th July, Noon	Marseilles and London
KIDDERPORE	5,334	3rd Aug. Noon	Marseilles, London and Hull
MALWA	10,940	15th Aug.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
KASHMIR	8,985	31st Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
MOBEA	10,948	14th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Hull
MANTUA	10,948	28th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
MIRZAPORE	6,715	2nd Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
ALIPORE	5,273	9th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
KARMALA	8,128	12th Oct.	Marseilles and London
KIDDERPORE	5,334	23rd Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
KALYAN	9,144	30th Oct.	Marseilles and London
MACDONIA	8,883	2nd Nov.	Mars., L'don, Hull, A'werp, B'dm.
MACDONIA	11,120	9th Nov.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. [H'bg.]
KASHGAR	9,005	23rd Nov.	Marseilles and London.
LAHORE	5,304	30th Nov.	Mars., L'don, Hull, A'werp, B'dm.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	7th Dec.	Marseilles and London. [H'bg.]
MALWA	10,940	21st Dec.	Marseilles and London.
RAJPUTANA	18,588	4th Jan., 1930	do.
KASHMIR	8,985	18th Jan.	do.
MANTUA	10,948	1st Feb.	do.
KARMALA	8,128	15th Feb.	do.
MACDONIA	11,120	1st Mar.	do.

\* Cargo only. \* Calls Ceylon.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,006	24th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SIRDHANA"	7,745	30th July	do.
"TALAMA"	6,018	3rd Aug.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,986	13th Aug.	do.
"GURNA"	8,248	27th Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,001	23rd Aug.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	5th Sept.	do.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Shanghai & Amoy	Yingchow	12th July
Shanghai, Shanghai & Europe via Siam (London, 20th June)	Hakone Maru Sankin	12th July
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 14th June)	Pres. Johnson	13th July
Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Benader	14th July
Europe via Nippon, (Letters and Papers, London, 13th June)	Pres. McKinley	15th July
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 21st June)	Pres. Taft	15th July
Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Chenango	16th July
Manila	Andre Lebon	16th July
Japan & Shanghai	Enga Maru	18th July
Australia & Manila	Kiwa	19th July
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 19th June)	Sideria Maru	19th July
Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Hakusan Maru	21st July
Canada (Victoria B.C. 4th July)	Emp. of France	22nd July
U.S.A. (Japan & Shanghai)	4th Maru	23rd July
Japan		

## OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date & Time
Hobow, Pakhoi & Hainan	Tsun	Friday, 12th, 5.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Siberia	Admiral Court	10.30 A.M.
Formosa	Tripoli	10.30 A.M.
Amoy	Tripoli	10.30 A.M.
Straits	City of Cambridge	11.30 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Wing Wo	12.30 P.M.
Manila & parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Sasirang	1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Mayang	1.00 P.M.
Hobow and Pakhoi	Nam Feng	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 12th Aug.	Hakone Maru	Kowloon P.O. Reg. 4.30 P.M. Let. 13th, 9.00 A.M. G.P.O. Reg. 15th, 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Kum Nang	Saturday, 13th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits	Lokun	2.30 P.M.
Formosa via Amoy	Batavia Maru	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Anking	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Johnson	5.00 P.M.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kwangchow	Sunday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Hakone Maru	9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Canton	Monday, 15th, 1.20 P.M.
Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 17th Aug.	Pres. Taft	Parcels 3.00 P.M. Reg. 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Pres. Taft	Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 27th July	Taipei	Parcels 5.00 P.M. Reg. 16th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Hobow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Tonkin	Tuesday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Hatching	1.00 P.M.
Algon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East, West, South Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th August	Andre Lebon	Kowloon P.O. Reg. 1.00 P.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O. Reg. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.

\* Superscribed correspondence only.

## HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000  
Issued & Fully Paid-up ..... \$30,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling ..... \$5,000,000  
Silver ..... \$14,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$30,000,000

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Board of Directors:  
W. H. Bell, Esq., Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. B. D. W. L. Patten, Esq.  
F. Beith, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq.  
M. T. Johnson, Esq.  
B. Lander Lewis, Esq.  
J. P. Warren, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes.

BRANCHES:—  
Amoy, Penang, Hongkong, Ipoh, Bangkok, Saigon, Batavia, Johore, Bombay, Kobe, Calcutta, Kowloon, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Chefoo, London, Colombo, Lyons, Dairen, Malacca, Haiphong, Manila, Hamburg, Mukden, Hankow, Nagasaki, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, Hongkong, Peking.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 17th Apr. 1929. [28]

## HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

For the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
A. C. HYNES,  
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 13th Sept. 1927. [2]

## EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS

U.S. \$4,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: 37, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal Markets of the world.

Interest Allowed on All Deposits Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Total Resources in excess of U.S. \$900,000,000.

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

## NEDELANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital: Gldrs. 150,000,000. (\$15,000,000)

Paid-Up Capital: Gldrs. 80,000,000. (\$8,000,000)

Reserve Fund: Gldrs. 40,000,000. (\$4,000,000)

Head Office: Amsterdam.

Eastern Head Office: Batavia.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bandoeng, Bencoolen, Bontoe, Calcutta, Cebu, Djibouti, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Madras, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

\* These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

P. M. ELBERG, Manager.

Hong Kong, 27th May, 1929. [34]

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Currency.

Authorized Capital: \$11,000,000

Paid-Up Capital: \$8,800,000

Reserve Fund: \$600,000

Branches: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers: THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents

In all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to \$40.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Manager.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ..... £3,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... £4,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... £3,000,000

## AGENCIES &amp; BRANCHES:

ALOR STAR, HONG KONG, TONGKAI (Borneo), AMSTERDAM, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CAYENNE, CELEBES, CHINA, COLOMBO, Dairen, DELHI, HANKOW, HARBIN, HONGKONG, KANSAI, KATATA, KUALA, KUPANG, LONDON, MANILA, MEDAN, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, Peking, RANGOON, SHANGHAI, SHIMODA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th Jan. 1929. [30]

## BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE

(Incorporated in France).

Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid-up ..... 50,000,000

Special Working Capital 50,000,000

Reserves ..... 23,318,000

BRANCHES: Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Quinhon, Hue, Thanh-hoa, Vinh, Pnom Penh, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hong Kong.

BANKERS: France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd., New York: American Exchange, Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana, San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st July, 1929.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ..... £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital ..... £1,050,000

Reserve Fund and Rest ..... £1,612,047

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Ipoh, New York, Batavia, Kandy, Penang, Bombay, Karachi, Port Louis, Calcutta, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Delhi, Kuantan, Shanghai, Galle, Kuantan, Sima, Hong Kong, (Fahang) Singapore, Howrah, Madras, Sourabaya.

Hong Kong BRANCHES: Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central.

Hong Kong, 12th April, 1929. [29]

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Special authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL: \$50,000,000.00

PAID-UP CAPITAL: 18,780,200.00

RESERVE FUND: 9,864,298.89

Head Office: Peking.

Hong Kong Branch: 4, Queen's Road Central.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers: THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

W. J. C. CHEN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [35]

For Sheer Enjoyment

SMOKE

**CAPSTAN**

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 86, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital Frs. 63,400,000.00

Reserve Fund Frs. 102,000,000.00

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hong Kong, Quinhon, Battambang, Hue, Saigon, Cantho, Menzies, Shanghai, Canton, Nam-Dinh, Singapore, Dibo, Nouna, Thanh-hoa, Fort Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Pnom-Penh, Vinh, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS: In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Sale Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT, Manager.

Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [32]

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 108,500,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT: Alexandria, Honolulu, Rangoon, Batavia, Kai Yuen, Saigon, Bombay, Karachi, Soerabaya, Buenos Aires, Kobe, San Francisco, Ayres, London, Canton, Los Angeles, Semarang, Changchun, Manila, Shanghai, Dairen, Nagasaki, Singapore, (Daly), Nagoya, Shimoda, Fongtien, Newchwang, Sydney, (Mukden) New York, Tientsin, Hamburg, Osaka, Tokyo, Hankow, Peking, Tsinanfu, Harbin, Rio de Janeiro, Tsingtao.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.

Hong Kong, 11th Mar. 1929. [35]

## P. &amp; O. BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £2,564,168

RESERVE FUND ..... £180,000

HEAD OFFICE: 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.

The Corporation undertakes General Banking and Exchange Business of every description, and Savings Bank Business, and in addition to its Branches has Agencies in all the principal towns of the World.

C. CHAMPEIN, Manager.

Prince's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong.

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## EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 11, 1929.

ON LONDON:—

Telegraphic Transfer: 1/11 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand: 1/11 3/4

Bank Bills, at 30 days: sight

Bank Bills, at 4 months: 1/11 1/2

Credits, at 4 months: sight

Documentary Bills, 4 months: sight

ON PARIS:—

Bank Bills, on demand: 1107 1/2

Credits, 4 months: sight 1127 1/2

ON NEW YORK:—

Bank Bills, on demand: 46 1/2

Credits, at 60 days: 46 1/2

ON BOMBAY:—

Telegraphic Transfer: 120 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand: 120 1/2

ON CALCUTTA:—

Telegraphic Transfer: 120 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand: 120 1/2

ON SHANGHAI:—

Bank Bills, at sight: 82 1/2

Private, 30 days: sight

ON YOKOHAMA:—

On demand: 102 1/2

ON MANILA:—On demand: 94

ON SINGAPORE:—

On demand: 83 1/2

ON BATAVIA:—On demand: 116 1/2

ON HAIPHONG:—

On demand: 110 1/2

ON SAIGON:—On demand: nom.

ON BANGKOK:—

On demand: 97

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate: 10.00

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per ton: 24

SILVER, per oz. 24

## American Express Travelers Cheques

Definition of TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—  
"The system of Travellers' Cheques was originated in 1891 by the American Express Company with the object of creating a form of travel currency which would give the holder the security of a letter of credit and at the same time the convenience of local currency. The Company registered the cheques under the trade name of 'AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES' the word 'Travellers' being spelled with one 'l'. The advantage of the Cheques was so apparent that other banking institutions adopted the system."

Quoted from Pitman's Dictionary of Banking by Wm. Thomson.  
Issued in £5.00, £2.00, £1.00, and 50c, and 25c denominations—bound in a small, handy wallet and cost only 1 of 1 per cent.

Secure your steamship tickets, hotel reservations and itineraries; or plan your cruise or tour through

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

4, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

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